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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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I. W. W. CONVENTION

PROGRESSIVE, REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT PREVAILS THROUGHOUT ITS WORK.

Over Seventy Delegates in Attendance—Representatives from Revolutionary Element of U. M. W. of A. Seated in Convention—Letter Is Sent to St. John, Whose Presence Is Prevented by Machinations of Goldfield Capitalists—Preamble Is Retained Intact—Physical Force Only, Voted Down Overwhelmingly—"October Convention" to Be Ignored.

Chicago, September 16.—The third annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World opened amid great enthusiasm this morning at Brand's Hall, North Clark street, where the organization was two years ago launched on its mighty career.

General Secretary William E. Trautmann called the convention to order at [illegible]:30 A. M., with over seventy delegates in attendance. Rudolph Katz, of Paterson, N. J., was elected temporary chairman. Secretary Trautmann proceeded to read the list of delegates against whom no protest had been received, and the convention was organized with these delegates. A Committee on Credentials, of five, was then elected, consisting of E. J. Foote, baker, Charles E. Trainor, blacksmith's helper, W. J. Pinkerton, railroad worker, W. Glover, and C. H. Axelson. The credentials of two delegates which were contested were referred to the Credentials Committee for investigation and report to the convention.

Two other committees were elected, a Committee on Rules and Regulations, and one to revise the stenographic report, which will be printed daily. The Committee on Rules and Regulations consists of M. P. Haggerty, of Butte, Mont., miner; W. Herrman, G. F. Spettel, W. H. Thomas (chairman,) and Fred D. Henion. The committee to revise the daily stenographic report are A. S. Edwards, Editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin (chairman); Ludwig Caminita, and J. H. Walsh.

A letter from Vincent St. John from Goldfield was read, wherein he stated that he would be unable to attend the convention, as the court which is to try him is in session, and his case may be called any day.

A most gratifying fact is the presence at the convention of a delegate from a local union of mine workers now affiliated with Mitchell's United Mine Workers of America. This delegate came to urge the convention to do all in its power to organize the miners of Illinois into the I. W. W.

The convention adjourned at 11 A. M. to reconvene at 2 in the afternoon.

The entire tone of the convention is earnest and inspiring. No doubt much of great importance to the movement will be accomplished before it finally adjourns.

Sunday night a monster mass meeting was held in the Convention hall; both in point of numbers and enthusiasm displayed, it was a humming success. The speakers were Miss E. G. Flynn, of New York; J. H. Walsh, of Washington; J. P. Thompson, of Massachusetts, in English; J. Levy in Jewish, and others. M. P. Haggerty, of Butte, presided.

The I. W. W. Convention resumed work for the afternoon of its first day's session at 2 p. m. The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on all credentials and all the delegates present were seated.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations submitted its report, which was adopted, and all the recommendations made were concurred in. The following Committees were then elected: Committee on Constitution, Committee on Resolutions, and Committee on Ways and Means. Rudolph Katz was elected permanent Chairman.

Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was seated as a fraternal delegate from the Unity Club, with voice but not vote. Mrs. M. P. Haggerty, of Butte, was also seated as a fraternal delegate. The seating of the fraternal delegation from the United Mine Workers local will come up at the next session. The Convention adjourned at 6 p. m.

Second Day, Tuesday, September 17.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—When the Convention opened this morning for its second day's session, the Committee on Credentials reported additional delegates from Columbus, O., and Denver, Col., who were seated.

General Secretary Trautmann read a large number of communications from Locals of the United Mine Workers, who are with the I. W. W. expressing their sympathy and hope that the Coal Miners will soon be in the ranks of the I. W. W.

Letters were also read from many I. W. W. locals, requesting that organizers be sent into their localities. One was from Butte, Montana, to the effect that the proposed conference of October 1, was voted down by the W. F. of M. locals in that city. The communications were received and referred to the various committees.

The General Secretary then submitted his printed report, which was received with great applause. Trautmann will make an additional verbal report to-morrow.

The minutes of the General Executive Board were read, and the actions of the Board approved without a dissenting vote.

A committee representing the striking telegraphers is attending the convention and will probably get the floor this afternoon.

The following additional Committees were elected, namely, a Committee on Literature and Press, a Committee on Organization, and a Committee on Grievances.

A letter from the Silk Workers of Pennsylvania was received, asking for an organizer. These workers are prepared to join the I. W. W.

The Convention is progressing well with its work.

Chicago, Ill., September 17 (night).—The Convention this afternoon, on motion of Delegate De Leon, unanimously and enthusiastically voted to direct the Secretary to send the following letter to Vincent St. John detained at Goldfield from attendance at the Convention:

"The Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W., now in session, directs me to express to you indignation at the capitalist class machinations, seconded by their Mitchell-Gompers lieutenants, which, by trumping up criminal charges against you and now falsely claiming they may want you any time in court, compel your absence from your seat at this Convention. The Convention assures you that, though thus deprived of your active co-operation, it is inspired by your sturdy spirit, which has never been found to flinch, to weaken, or to lie low whenever the cause of labor demands the right word and act at the right time and place."

The matters of the telegraphers and the Illinois miners' delegate were both settled this afternoon in excellent shape. In the matter of the telegraphers, it was decided, on motion of Delegate Fischer, to donate to the striking Chicago local the sum of $50. National Secretary Trautmann, Editor Edwards of the Bulletin, and G. E. B. member T. J. Cole were elected as the committee to visit the local and present the money, with an expression of regret that the Convention could do no better. The committee was also instructed to explain to the telegraphers the position of the I. W. W., why it was that it could give no more, and why they would be glad to make it a $50,000 check instead of $50. The committee will visit the telegraphers' union at its daily meeting to-morrow.

The delegates from the coal miners, Fennell and Thomas, were then given the floor. Fennell stated at length the reasons why the United Mine Workers' Local 1475, of Panama, Ill., were sick of the Mitchell mis-leadership, and were eager to come into the I. W. W. The delegates urged the Convention to do all in its power during the coming year to organize the coal miners of Illinois.

Delegate Thomas gave a similar picture of conditions in the Mitchell scab organization in the Pittsburg district, showing that everywhere that Mitchell could, he put one set of miners against another, so as hamper their efforts at betterment. Thomas told of the way the Pittsburg miners were recently ordered to mine coal for shipment into the markets of the Illinois miners, then on strike. This order was followed up by another order from Mitchell, assessing the Pittsburg miners $1 per month to "support" the strikers they were actually scabbing on. This assessment was levied on the pay envel[illegible] the men by the Pittsburg Coal Company itself, and only by threatening Mitchell's lieutenants in the local with a suit for receiving stolen goods, was the money recovered by the miners.

"I want to know this one point," said Secretary Trautmann to Delegate Fennell. "Is it a fact that there is a clause in the last agreement between District 24 U. M. W. A. and the coal operators, that any man who violates the rules and rebels against the will of the companies is to be fined $10, said $10 to be deducted from his wages and equally divided between the coal mine owners and the miners' organization?"

"Yes, sir, it is," answered Fennell, who then went on to show how the deal was worked.

It was decided to embody that monstrous clause of the Mitchell contract verbatim in the stenographic report, in order that it might in that way reach the leaders of the European movement, who at Stuttgart came in contact with the I. W. W. and were now watchnig its literature and progress closely. Following this action, the following motion, proposed by Delegate De Leon, and seconded by nearly every delegate in the hall, was put and carried without debate:

"Whereas, every corrupt, or weak-kneed, or vacillating element in the Labor Movement is lumped against the efforts of the shackled membership of the so-called United Mine Workers of America to break loose and organize in the I. W. W.;

"Whereas, there has appeared at this Convention a member of the so-called United Mine Workers' union with the request for admission as a delegate representing his union;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the delegate be seated."

The reports of all the permanent organizers of the I. W. W. for the past year were received in print, and referred to the Committee on Organization.

The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, to allow the several committees time to work.

The three additional committees elected this morning are:

Committee on Literature and Press: Ohman, Glover, and Axelson.

Committee on Organization: Walters, Speed, Jones, Fischer, and Reigate.

Committee on Grievances: Haggerty, Cole, Yates, Thomas, and Schwend.

Third Day, Wednesday, September 18.

Chicago, Ill., September 18.—The Convention of the I. W. W. reassembled this afternoon, the morning having been occupied with committee work. The afternoon was occupied by a lengthy and important discussion on striking out from the Preamble the clause saying that the workers "must unite on the political," as well as on the economic field. The advocates of the correct revolutionary posture, of combined political and economic action carried the day. By a vote of 113 to 15, the Convention decided to leave the Preamble as it stands, with the political clause intact.

Delegates Caminita of Paterson, N. J., and Axelson of Minneapolis, led the debate against the political clause. They were ably answered, and the falsity and danger of their position laid bare by R. Katz, S. J. French, E. J. Foote, Daniel De Leon, Arthur Keep, and others.

Delegate B. H. Williams, immediately on the opening of the session, began with the report of the Constitution Committee, the first point being proposed amendments to the Preamble. One of these, from Local 1, of Schenectady, was to replace the second clause by the words:

"Between these two classes [the working and the capitalist classes] a struggle must go on until all the toilers shall unite as a class into one organization, and by their own direct action, on the political as well as on the industrial field, take and hold that which they produce by their labor."

Other amendments looked towards striking out altogether the political clause. Williams reported the recommendation of the Committee, that the Preamble stand as it is. De Leon moved that the recommendation be concurred in, and the debate began.

Axelson, of Minneapolis, opened by declaring the uselessness of activity on the political field, and declaring that the political clause had no meaning. He also declared that as long as it contained the political clause, the Preamble was self-contradictory.

He was followed by E. J. Foote, of Wichita, the mover of the motion in the Constitution Committee to let the Preamble stand.

"In an industrial society, such as the modern capitalist regime," said Foote, "government is the reflex of industrial coordination, finding expression through the capitalist class in the political state, for the control of their material holdings. If this be true, it follows that such an economic organization as we propose must of necessity be political, in the sense that it controls itself through a centralized executive head."

Foote went on to show that the word "political' was not meaningless, but had a deep and vital meaning, which could not be ignored by the I. W. W.

Caminita followed Foote, making the principal speech against political action. Delegates Thomas, Keep and Liesner came next, with short and sharp arguments. "What is the use of objecting

(Continued on page 3.)

THE LOADSTAR OF CAPITALISM

The course of the discussion as to the new dairy-inspection provisions established by the New York Department of Health points to the loadstar of capitalism.

These provisions not only provide for the inspection of dairy products, but are based upon the true principle that healthy products are an impossibility unless proper conditions obtain in the institutions from which the products come. The provisions therefore enumerate certain sanitary conditions which are to be established and maintained in the dairies.

The New York Sun strikes the keynote of the discussion, when it observes how much more work will be necessary to maintain the dairies under these sanitary conditions.

This general increased cost of dairy products is something that capitalism cannot countenance. Special, highly sanitary dairies may be established for the furnishing of dairy products to the capitalist class—but a great amount of dairy products are used by the working class, and these must be produced with the least expenditure of energy possible. Their dairy products, the same as every thing else which the working class requires, must be reduced to the least possible cost.

In the effort of the capitalists to house the working class more and more cheaply, the tenements are built with more and more stories and with rooms made smaller and ever smaller.

In the capitalists' effort to clothe the workers at less and less cost, more and more shoddy is used. According to United States statistics 24.9 per cent. more shoddy was produced in the year 1905 than in 1900. Large as was the proportion of shoddy in the clothing of the working class in 1905, all the shoddy produced during that year required the work of but 2.6 per cent. of the number of workers who were that year engaged in the production of silk—consumed almost entirely by the capitalist class.

The loadstar of capitalism is an ideal condition, under which five or ten per cent. of the workers will be employed in the production of all the requirements of the working class, the remaining ninety or ninety-five per cent. of the workers being employed in the production and care of the luxurious requirements of "society."

Certain "health provisions" may be brought into play temporarily to enable the large capitalists in the dairy business to more easily swallow up their smaller competitors, but the maintenance of sanitary dairies for the supply of dairy products to the working class, would be sailing the ship of capitalism away from the loadstar of its ideal. That is a fault the pilots of capitalism will never be guilty of.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The referendum vote submitted to the Socialist Labor Party organization, by order of the National Executive Committee, on the proposition: Shall the subscription price of the WEEKLY PEOPLE be increased from FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR a year? was carried by an overwhelming majority in favor of the increase in price.

Taking effect October 1, 1907, the new price is established The subscription rates will be ONE DOLLAR per year, FIFTY CENTS for six months and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months.

All outstanding prepaid cards will be honored at their face value—that is one of the old fifty cent cards will be good for one year's subscription, and a twenty-five cent card will still be good for six months subscription, but no more of these cards will be sold by this office other than at the new rates.

During the taking of the vote upon this matter a great number of letters from non-Party members in favor of the increase in price were received but could not be published as we had no desire to influence the vote. They confirm the impression that the move is a wise one.

Agents Wanted. Write for Terms, giving References

WEEKLY PEOPLE

P. O. Box 1576 New York

McPARLAND'S BILLS

CAUSE ROW IN IDAHO STATE AUDITING BOARD.

Governor Gooding Almost Comes to Blows with Prominent Citizen Who Protests against Paying, and Paying Double, for Pinkertonian Sprees "in Search of Information"—"Expenses" of Conspiracy Are Finally Approved for Payment in Full.

Boise, September 22.—On Friday, at the session of the State Board of Auditors, at which Governor F. R. Gooding, Attorney-General John Guheen and Secretary of State Robert Lansden participated, Avery C. Moore, a well known citizen of Boise, raised a protest against honoring the bills rendered by the Pinkerton Detective Agency amounting to $3860.57, on the ground that the bills consisted of two hundred items designated "incidentals," thus avoiding disclosure of the details of these expenses. The law of Idaho demands, so the written protest says, that all bills to the State must be given with details specified, and be accompanied by receipts. In none of these two hundred protested expense items is this the case. It is against this open violation of the law that Moore protests. Hardly had Moore raised this objection when Governor Gooding jumped up and insulted him by asking, "Who paid you for that?" A fist fight would have followed, but through the intervention of other members of the board that was avoided.

Moore got no satisfaction from the board, but on Saturday morning he sent his protest to the Board of Control, setting forth his objections in full, and pointing out that when the Pinkerton Detective Association, supposed to see that the law is enforced, takes a course such as this, violating the State law and at the same time attempting to rob the State treasury it is time that the State officials put the Pinkertons in check by seeing to it that the State laws are enforced.

"With your consent," his protest goes on, "the Pinkertons have received thousands of dollars for 'informations' which they classify in their bills as 'incidentals,' but this money was never expended by the swindling agencies, as I will prove in another document. In view of the fact that these bills fot 'incidentals' appear with great frequency it is your simple duty to stop the enriching of a criminal detective agency through receipt of money from the treasury of the State of Idaho.

"The records in Canon County will show that this Pinkerton Detective Agency has charged this county with mileage, salary and expenses, and that these same items were again charged to the state, which duplication you will find from the bills presented.

"In each case the bills were accompanied by affidavits stating that none of the items had been put into any other bill. In spite of these affidavits, forty-eight items which have already been paid are again repeated in the bills which you have approved for payment. Indeed, gentlemen, the people want to know why!"

Moore also wants to know how $5 boxes of cigars for MacParland contributed toward getting evidence against Haywood. Another bill has already been paid which was for a Pinkerton to get his eyes treated, and another $5 item for a detective to take a sleigh-ride "with Miss G. for the purpose of getting information." "Of course," comments Mr. Moore, "you have also paid that bill without protest. The bills contain also a couple of hundred dollars for expenses in saloons for the purpose of getting information. The people of Idaho would like to know if the efficiency of Pinkerton sleuths is increased in proportion to the whiskey they consume. The records also show that three boxes of Budweiser and a box of Old Crow were carried and consumed on the special train on which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were brought to Boise. As the prisoners paid for their own maintenance en route, judging from the quantity of liquid which was consumed by the guard, the thing must have been a very exciting affair."

The board ignored the violations of the law, and likewise ignored the repetition of bills, as well as the nature of bills which were for entertainments of the Pinkertons and could have no connection with any legitimate purpose. The board proved to be dominated by the supporters of Governor Gooding, and the entire bill was approved.

NEED OF PROPAGANDA.

Shown by Stories of Strike-Breakers Who Were Brought to Cobalt by Being Deceived as to W. F. M.

Cobalt, Ont., September 16.—The miners are winning all along the line. Several more properties have been added to our list during the last week.

Strike-breakers are unable to perform the work, as shipments for September amply show, they having been cut down to eleven cars from the mines which are putting up the fight against the union.

Several strike-breakers have joined the union during the last few days and the story they tell, if true, brands the mine-managers as the worst kind of enemies of the working class. One, especially, states that when he was hired and brought to Cobalt he was told that the Western Federation here was a part of the same union whose president and secretary were going to be hanged for murdering hundreds of workingmen out west and that while Roadhouse was opposed to violence, that was only a blind as the union would soon start blowing up mines, killing managers, and dynamiting trains. But after he had worked two weeks, attended our meetings, and listened to our speakers he began to see that the manager was not only lying but his prophecy had not been fulfilled. So he told Mr. Manager that he was going to join the union, got his money and quit.

This instance goes to show the absolute necessity of spreading the literature broadcast throughout the land, placing in the hands of all workingmen the position which they occupy in capitalist society, showing them that only by organization along industrial lines can they be able to put the correct knowledge in the minds of their fellow-workers. Then when the would-be henchmen of the employing class make their false accusations against any bona-fide labor union, the workers will have the correct information, which will not only puncture, but will annihilate the statements which are intended to keep the working class divided in the interests of the employing class.

Agitation, education and organization for emancipation should be the battle-cry of all those who realize the economic conditions prevailing under the capitalist system. Let us close up the ranks, and with all the energy we can expend, put an end as soon as possible to wage-slavery.

R. R.

PETTIBONE MAY DIE.

Physician Holds Out Small Hope for Victimized Miner.

Boise, Idaho, September 18.—George A. Pettibone was unable to appear in the district court yesterday to have his case set for trial.

An affidavit of the attending physician states that Pettibone is suffering from ulcer of the bladder, which, unless soon checked, will prove fatal. He says an operation may be necessary, but fears the patient will be unable to survive it.

An elaborate three-story bath establishment is to be opened on Sixth avenue this fall for the tired elite of New York. Its chief feature is to be a solarium, or sun parlor, where rare plants will bloom, and birds of brilliant plumage will flit across the visitor's ken to the music of tinkling fountains in costly marble basins. Meanwhile, crowded eight and ten in a living-room, the proletariat of the sweatshop district must wash in the hand basin or the washtub when the rest of the family has gone to bed.

Tamemon Hitachiyama, the 220-pound champion wrestler of Japan wishes to try a fall with Roosevelt. The little jiu-jitsu men of Japan know how to handle these elephantine wrestlers. The working class of America will handle the Roosevelts and the class they represent.

Predicting a certain decrease of industrial activity, the Wall Street Journal says: "Indeed a contraction in business is in some aspects to be desired. It would certainly . . . make the labor problem less acute."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

BORAH'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

MONSTROUS SUMS FROM TREASURY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO SPENT IN CONSPIRACY AGAINST HAYWOOD.

Boise, Idaho, July 31. (Held until released by William D. Haywood.)—The following record of lavish expenditure in the attempted judicial murder of innocent men is taken from the State's expense account in the Haywood prosecution, and brings the matter down to July 17th. Other items are to come in and other bills representing several thousand dollars' expenditure will come before the State Board on August 6th.

The total of the prosecution's tabulated accounts amounts to $84,266.03. Hawley received of this amount $30,041.60; the Pinkerton National Detective agency received $29,839.71; Borah received $5,000; leaving the sum of $19,384.72 to be distributed among other accounts. However, it must be understood that a part of what Hawley is represented as drawing went as fees and perquisites to witnesses, and was paid by Hawley as per contract or agreement previously made between the witness and the Pinkerton Detective Agency in San Francisco, Denver, Spokane or Chicago, or whatever office the arrangements were made for the witnesses to come to Boise.

These are taken from the statements made out by the National Pinkerton Detective Agency and turned over to Gooding, who placed his O. K. and signature to the statements as made out by said detective agency. It is important as showing that the Haywood case has been a Pinkerton-made and managed case from the beginning. The Pinkertons had detectives operating in every important local union of the Western Federation of Miners for years; these detectives were employed by individual mining companies and also by the Mine Owners' Associations.

It will be interesting to note first the role the detectives play as Socialists: "May 27, 1906, paid Titus for Toledo Socialist 70c.;" thus runs the first item that I jotted down in my note book; "June 20, 1906, donation for Socialist Hall, 50c."was the next I noted down under this classification. "June 12th, 1906, union dues for June $1; May 27th, 1906, union dues for May, $1;" these bills were turned in by operatives to the Pinkertons' manager, McParland. Here he approves of the bill, it is then entered as a State expense in the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, O. K.'d by F. R. Goodinng as governor and a warrant issued on the State treasury therefor. Thus we have an inside view of the central committee at work.

There are a number of accounts running as follows and covering a wide territory, all the way from the payment of a five cent street car fare in New York City to the payment of a 25c. theatre ticket in Spokane for an operator to watch Mrs. Simpkins when she attended a theatre. I will give some of them taken at random as follows: "Jan. 21st, 1906, horse and sleigh taking Miss G. sleighing while seeking information, $5;telephoning Miss G.'s mother, 30c.; messenger to deliver message to Miss G.'s mother in Grand Valley, 25c. Operator L. D. A."

"Operator No. 10, ticket while watching Mrs. Simpkins Feburary 11, 25 c.; June 2, two incidentals with Sheriff Corbet for favors, 30c.; June 3rd, cigars with Sheriff Corbet, 25c." I think Corbet is a Colorado officer. "May 2, 1906, Operator No. 21 of Spokane agency, union dues, $1; May 16th, 1906, paid to informant at Winkleman, Arizona, $20." A Denver assistant superintendent, H. F. Carey, "Apr. 25, 1906, fare from Rawlins to Cheyenne, $6.95, two Pullman seats en route for Moran and myself (Carey), $2, incidentals, $2.25, fare Cheyenne to Denver, $4.30"—thus runs the account of one operative for one day's work.

Voucher No. 14265, filed December, 1906, shows again where the State allows $1 to Operator 21 dues in W. F. M. which were paid Oct. 3, 1906; also same voucher discloses State allows for Operator 24a, October 6, 1906, three month's dues in Federal Labor Union, $1.50.

Voucher 13524, filed November 5, 1906, shows accounts allowed as follows: "September 1906, pipe and tobacco for Adams for the purpose of making friends before meeting the next morning, $3.65; September 29, 1906, to Operator —— for photos and plates of Gaffney, Easterly and Aikman, $6; September 4, to Operator 21, union dues for September, $1; to Operator 21 for railroad fare to Caldwell, 30c.; to Operator C. S., September 23, two dozen photos of Simpkins and Adams, $3."

State Voucher 4471 recites as follows over Hawley's signature and approved by F. R. Gooding: "San Francisco witnesses Crook, Swan and Sadie Swan that their expenses are small, but as for one of the San Francisco witnesses, namely, McGreary, it was agreed he should receive $150 a week above expenses"; Hawley says commenting thereon: "It seems a hard bargain, but the witness was necessary." It is stated on the receipts in this and several other cases that the money was advanced by the Pinkerton Agency on an agreement or contract to do certain things, and further guarantees are usually recited.

Voucher No. 4810 filed June 29, 1907, is a bill allowed the Thiele Detective Service Company for supplying copies of the Miners' Magazine to Borah. Cost of magazines, $7.15; one day's time getting magazines, $6; total, $13.15. Sub-Voucher No. 25 of the above contains the following: "July 1, 1907, received of J. H. Hawley, for watching Hawley law office and jury, May and June, $130," signed by W. L. West, more commonly known as "Four Gun Jack."

Another voucher states a bill presented May 1st, 1907, "five telephone calls as to book to be published by Friedman."

Voucher 14264, filed December 1, 1906, contains following items: "Bill dated Sept. 12, 1906, relative to expenses incurred in kidnapping of Adams to Wallace, money advanced at request of Governor Gooding, $250." Hawley's affidavit further states that "case against Steve Adams was incidental to case against Moyer et al., and that therefore Gooding advances the cash."

Voucher 2153, filed March 16, 1907, shows that Adams case, according to another affidavit of Hawley, was being prosecuted as a part of the Moyer et al. cases, and that the expenses therein incurred in the Wallace prosectuion of Steve Adams were a part of the other cases here, and on that account the State Board allowed expenses for numerous witnesses.

Voucher No. 10227, filed April 18, 1906, for the account of $2092.75 in behalf of the Thiele Detective Service Company, contains, among numerous other items, the following: "W. T. S., Operator, January 3-16, treating expenses with Goodwin and his friends in saloon at Caldwell, $10. Operator T. A. M., January 3-10, treating expenses in saloons and sporting houses, $6.40. Operator A. S. P., January 7-16, amount spent roping suspects, $18. Operator H. H. B., from Chicago to Caldwell, January 7-15, treating expenses and roping and securing evidence, $10.30. Operator D. J. C., at Boise, February 18-19, treating expenses, cultivating miners and receiving information, $16.35." Another item reads: "Investigating Orchard's record and watching W. F. M. headquarters January 8-19, 1906, $66."

The preparations for the famous kidnapping expedition which on the night of February 18, 1906, whisked Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone out of Colorado, were lavishly made.

The following item, a bill incurred with Watrous Bar & Cafe Company of Denver reads as follows: Denver, Colorado, February 18, 1906.

"Provisions for special train containing nine men. I. R. Ordered by Pinkerton's National Detective Agency:

6 cans sardines	@ 35c.	$2.10
20 Turkey sandwiches	@ 20c.	4.00
20 Chicken "	@ 20c.	4.00
20 Beef "	@ 15c.	3.00
20 Ham "	@ 15c.	3.00
1 Qt. dill pickles	@ 20c.	.20
5 Small bottles olives	@ 15c.	.75
1 " " mustard	@ 10c.	.10
3 Jars raspberry jam	@ 33 1-3c.	1.00
Apples		.75
3 Dozen hard boiled eggs	@ 50c.	1.50
1 Loaf rye bread	@ 15c.	.15
1 " white bread	@ 10c.	.10
Swiss cheese		.49
½ Lb. butter		.15
9 Tin plates, 35c.; 9 tin cups, 45c.; 9 spoons, 20c.; 6 knives and forks, 45c.		1.75
4 Dozen Paper napkins, 40c.; Salt and pepper cellars @ 5c. each, 10c.		.50
100 Cigars		10.00
3 Dozen Budweiser	@ $3.00	9.00
February 20, 1906.		
1 Dozen Old Crow		22.50
Received Payment		$44.95

Another early item of expense in connection with the kidnapping expedition reads as follows:

Paid Secretary of State of Colorado for extradition papers	$15.00
Paid R. D. Meldrum, six days @ $5.00	30.00
Paid D. W. Strickland, four days @ $5.00	20.00
Paid A. L. Watson advance	100.00
Rooms at Oxford Hofel, Denver	6.00
Carriages	10.75
Fee to porter on special train	5.00
Telegrams	1.66
R. R. tickets (Wells, Meldrum & Strickland	93.30
Sleeper berths for three	15.00
Meals	27.60
Total	$324.31
Cash credit advanced to Strickland by Watson	15.00
Amount due	$309.31

The above bill contained the following note: "Expenses of rooms at the Idanha Hotel, Boise, assumed by Governor Gooding."

To the bill stating the items amounting to $324.31 is the receipt as follows: "March 5, 1906. Received payment in full of the above account. (Signed) Buckley Wells."

Among McParland's expenses we note the four boxes of cigars for use in room costing regularly $5.00 per box. On tre 23rd of March McParland's incidentals seeking information reached the sum of $20.00 for the one day. His meals, room (including extra meals with Crane, a Statesman reported whom McParland took with him when he went to Pocatello to dig up the Greek Hell Fire or Pettibone Dope), all these little living expenses amounted to $192.95. The entire amount of Voucher No. 10228 from which the last few facts are compiled, is $2182.60. It was filed April 18, 1906.

Voucher No. 14264, filed by Hawley Dec. 1, 1906 for the sum of $746.10 includes reference to the expenses incurred in secretly smuggling Adams to northern Idaho after the Supreme Court released him from the Penitentiary on a habeas corpus where he had illegally been held for several months, no complaint ever having been filed against him, no indictment ever having been returned against him, and he never having been convicted of any crime, but where he was inveigled to by S. C. Theile of the Pinkertons and where Governor Gooding and Warden Whitney conspired with McParland to extort from Adams a confession to corroborate Orchard and thereby to convict Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

Wade R. Parks.

"BACKWARD RACES."

Capitalist Press Shows Favoritism for More Docile White Wage Slaves.

Shawmut, Cal., September 4.—I enclose $1.00 for The People Operating Fund; also part of an amusing editorial which I think is from the San Francisco Call. The dear little brown men are bully, till they begin to "do things" to the white folks who had gotten themselves good and ready to throw open to the Japs the portals of the annual grape-picking fiesta in the San Joaquin Valley. But, like the Indian farm hands in Nevada it turns into a case of cat-pie for the exploiters, demanding a stomach pump. This editor tells us that "What one Jap says all Japs say." Well, no wonder. "Eight hours and $2.50 a day" is a most delightful thing for a Jap and likewise for many a proud Jap-hating white slave, to repeat, when once it's started.

So let's hooray for the $2.50 Jap, and deliver the camel's kick to the A. F. of L. and its S. P. exclusionists, and organize all nationalities in the I. W. W.

E. Rouner.

(Enclosure.)

THE DEAR LITTLE BROWN MEN.

How They Do Things to White Folks When They Get the Power.

It is announced that when the vineyards of San Joaquin county got ready to employ grape-pickers they found the little brown men all ready for them and were compelled to pay $2.50 per day or let their grapes rot on the vines. What one Jap said all Japs said, and there was no other help to be had. And the grape-growers took their medicine. If the weather is favorable the growers this year will probably have a little money left after paying their help. If rains come and extra trimming is required they will lose money. Either way is perfectly satisfactory to the Japs. It will be $2.50 a day just the same.

We repeat the warning which we have frequently given, that if Japanese coolies are allowed to get a monopoly of the work the employers will not be permitted to make a single dollar. The Japs will take it all. And then they will take the land. When a vineyardist discovers that life at the mercy of the Japs is not worth living he leases his vineyard to one of them and that is the beginning of the end of that district as a white man's country. In such cases as that in San Joaquin county it is not the fact that grape-growers must pay $2.50 per day that is alarming, but the discovery of the fact that they must pay whatever the Japs decide to make them pay. If the price had been set at $3.50 instead of $2.50 it would have had to be paid just the same.

SECRETARY TRAUTMANN'S REPORT

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED AND MEMBERS REPRESENTED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

INTRODUCTION.

I.

Fellow Workers:

The morning of October 4th, 1906, is one to be long remembered for the lessons it brought to us. In less than two weeks the forces of reaction had seen all their plans spoiled, their nefarious schemes exposed, their conspiracy frustrated on the very eve of its execution! For a long time they had been preparing the capitalist press at their behest, predicting two months prior to the convention that the radical element would be swamped and drowned by the concerted efforts of all those who would not permit the formation of unions in industries in which the American Federation of Labor and the "aristocrats of labor" had already organized a few craftsmen. On the smiling faces of the secret emissaries of the United Mine Workers, who held out to their former companions in the fake game, and to their associate, who disgraced by his acts the good record of the Western Federation of Miners, the alluring promise of hundreds of thousands of submissive slave members enrolled under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, with the old machines of labor betrayers preserved, was seen the confirmation of the deals made. Only a few had occasion to observe, but thousands felt by the queer acts and movements of the capitalistic agents that the life of the Industrial Workers of the World was to be attacked, an amputation was to be performed, the revolutionary nerve, which alone gave, and gives to-day, the strength and vigor to the movement, was to be paralyzed, so that no longer the opponents of the working class solidarity were to fear the force of an arising working class sentiment, and the capitalist class could rejoice once more over the fact that the day of labor's last battle for economic freedom had been postponed for another decade or more.

The Civic Federation and its "Honored Labor Lieutenants" had been assured that the stifling act would be performed at the first convention in 1905. The first vice-president of that National Civic Federation, Mr. Samuel Gompers, was so confident of his control over the forces doing his and his masters' bidding at the first convention that he exultantly proclaimed in Cincinnati, in March, 1905, at Thilly's place, Vine street, in the presence of over thirty of his disciples and devotees, that the American Federation of Labor need not fear the new organization because "we" have "our men now at the head of the American Labor Union, and we have taken good care that the new buccaneer organization will be controlled and managed by the same people." *

But, oh, what a disappontment for the combined forces! They had labored for one year and a half to earn the applause of the capitalist class, the pure and simple unionists, of the parliamentarian socialists and the "intellectual," defiled spokesmen of that group, but all in vain!

The second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World in 1906 marked an epoch in the history of the American labor movement. What the first convention necessarily failed to accomplish, because of the confusion existing among a conglomerated assemblage as to the real meaning of an industrial union movement, was perfected by the continued forces of the progressive element at the second gathering; corruptive methods were branded and their defendants routed in an ignominious defeat. The structural plans were laid out in accordance with the requirement of the ever-shifting industrial development.

With the weapons acquired by the sucessive periods of ages the determined majority battled against the bullyragging tactics employed by a reactionary, almost insignificant, minority, and the organization was saved from the clutches of its predestined stranglers. A constructive, educational epoch was bound to ensue, new life had been injected into the movement; the delegates left with their loins girded to venture a still more vigorous fight against the mighty foes contesting every inch of ground against the advancing forces of labor.

What happened in the morning of October 4th is now on record in history. Combined with hired thugs, of whom at least one intimately associated with the weakest and most obedient tool of others who were stronger in the unrelenting execution of their criminal, nefarious plans, wore the Cain marks of the Homestead, Pa., battle, in which he was captured by enraged and outraged workers, together with the other band of Pinkerton detectives, the defeated reactionaries had planned another ambush for men who had proven true and loyal to the working class!

With no records or documents left, without addresses of unions or individuals, scarcely in possession of enough cash to communicate the outrageous proceedings to those who were expected to rush to the rescue of the organization in its hours of need, with the whole press controlled by Socialist party individuals (with one notable exception), as well as the capitalist class mouthpieces hurling their invectives against the "tramps and the beggars," the "proletarian rabble," it was certainly a hard task to carry on the work and duties mapped out by the convention, which had adjourned a few hours before under the most favorable auspices.

Credit should be given where credit is due!

Had it not been for the unflinching fidelity of a press expressing the mandates of men and women supporting the revolutionary, uncompromising working class movement, had it not been for the equal loyalty and the noble and quick response of thousands of proletarians who knew that the whole incident on October 4th was only one of the inevitable phases in the struggle against the forces of capitalism, had it not been for the devotion of mentally well equipped membership to the cause of revolutionary industrial unionism, neither the officers elected nor any tin god who might have appeared as the great savior, could have saved the organization from the disaster that the conspirators, at the behest of the capitalist class, had prepared and hoped for.

This great illustrious display of working class solidarity in this crucial hour implanted encouragement and new hope. It gives us all the assurance that neither the capitalist class, nor the cunning labor lieutenants will succeed in stifling the awakening class feelings of the workers, and in emasculating the institution created by the hosts of labor for their deliverance from the thralldom of wage slavery.

The second convention did its work well; the interval between the last and this assembly brought to the fore all those who could not be swayed by the inflammatory denunciations of a few individuals by the conspirators and their allies everywhere, men and women who had thought for themselves and reflected their thinking in their actions, stood loyally with the organization in its most critical epoch. This convention will crown the work as the wage workers of America know now that ideas, crystallized in a formative constructive movement, can never be strangled by either the hangmen, the Gapons of the Czar in Russia, or the prison walls, the dungeons, and the bestial work of the Pinkerton bands, and the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class and traitors.

II.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

At the second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World the membership was estimated to be near the 58,000 mark. In this estimate was included the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, then the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The latter organization was supposed to have a membership of 32,000—these figures at least were never disputed. The Western Federation of Miners, however, had paid tax for the fiscal year since the close of the first convention for an average membership of 12,500, and half of the money received was returned for strike and court relief, as per agreement with the Executive Board of that organization.

Within six weeks prior to the second annual convention many of the unknown organizers commissioned by the former president, organized 48 unions, and the membership of these unions was supposed to be 2,000; among these spurious organizations being the famous Bridge and House Structural Iron Workers of New York City, with a membership of 400, which was brought over in a body, so that the "ring" could have four votes more in their favor at the convention. Of the other 47 unions thus organized, only three have remained working parts of the I. W. W.; the other 43 were organized on the quick growth scheme, so that the commissioned organizers could draw the fee of $10 which the former president generously allowed his followers for their troubles. There is no trace left of the 43 unions referred to.

A complete list preserved shows that out of the 358 unions carried on the books of the organization, only 181 had been in good standing at the time of the second convention; 97 were in bad standing; 48 had been organized within the six weeks prior to the convention, and of the balance it was doubtful whether they could be considered integral parts of the I. W. W.

Thirty-two of the unions in good standing, most of them having been formerly in the American Labor Union, with an approximate membership of 3,000, mostly located in Montana, had become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World a long time after the first convention, in fact, many had been just long enough in the I. W. W. to be entitled to representation in the second convention.

Of these last named, 32 unions, all with exception of three, and four in addition in Butte, Mont., making a total of 33, continued paying dues to 148 W. Madison street for one to three months after the convention; several of them joined the Montana Federation of Labor, but, disgusted with the treacherous conduct of the leaders of that organization, they are out again looking for another "leader." The element in some of these unions, notably among the lumbermen's locals in Montana, is good and miltant, and since many of the men are now subscribers to the Industrial Union Bulletin, it is safe to predict that a majority of them will again be in the I. W. W. before long.

One hundred and twenty-nine unions in good standing declared themselves immediately after the close of the second convention in favor of all transactions and work done, as soon as communication could be established with them. Ten more unions followed later, making a total of 139, the former unions out of the original 181 in good standing that stood solidly for the principles as laid down in the original Manifesto and preamble of the organization.

Of these 139 unions there are only 15 left that originally were parts of the American Labor Union. They are the union in Portland, two in British Columbia, one in Nevada, two in California, three in Denver, one in Omaha, Neb., two in Montana, two in Chicago and one in New Orleans.

Through the reorganization of many small unions, organized previously on the craft union plan, on the lines as decreed by the second convention, 22 former unions were eliminated and merged with others, and ten more out of the original 139 disbanded on account of the fierce opposition and persecution of individual members by the many enemies of the Industrial Workers of the World.

One hundred and eighteen new unions and 28 branches to industrial unions were organized since the close of the last convention; of these unions —— have again disbanded or are not in good standing.

In the appended financial report you will find an itemized account of the standing of every union up to September 1st, 1907, and all payments made; 2,000 to 3,000 members of the organization were alternately engaged in strikes and conflicts, and taking into consideration the fact that over 2,000 are shifting hither and thither during the summer months, and pay up the dues in the winter, and also considering the fact that approximately 2,000 coal miners, organized in 24 unions are exempt from payment of dues since the last four months, allowances must be made on the figuring up of the total membership which is at the lowest 28,000 at the present time.

Due to the handicap caused by the seizure of all books, a good deal of laxity was allowed to prevail in the transaction between headquarters and the local organizations. The constant strain caused by the many strikes and lockouts did not help to improve things and the agitation carried on in certain quarters for the decentralization of the system did not tend to promote the self-imposed discipline among the members of unions and the officers thereof.

In two cities, Paterson first and New York following, the members proceeded immediately after the close of the last convention with the work of reorganization, and now after four months of hard efforts the system arranged begins to give satisfaction to the general office as well as to all the unions and branches in those places. It is to be expected that the unions in other places will follow suit soon, and if the delegates to this convention would only report back to their constituents the embarassing conditions headquarters is sometimes placed in on account of the neglect of officers to be prompt and strict in the performance of their duties, it is safe to predict that more attention will be paid in the unions that reports from the organizations be forwarded regularly to headquarters.

III.

STRIKES AND CONFLICTS.

The rapid succession in which one strike followed the other since December 1906, the consequent excess of work at the office, to avert, if possible, any disastrous results of the skirmishes upon the entire organization and turn all these affairs into propaganda campaign for industrial unionism, taxed the resources of the organization almost to the breaking point ;and yet no remedy can be offered against any possible repetitions in the future. One precautionary measure, however, which suggests itself to this convention, should find its expression here. Our enemies, the pliant tools of the capitalist class, the labor fakirs and their followers, will be instrumental in precipitating these conflicts so as to ambush and destroy the organizations in many places while in their infancy. Against such surprises the organization must guard itself with all means at its command. No sentimental consideration for the "outraged feelings" of the workers, nor the cry of the "working class spirit run into ground" should swerve anybody from the performance of the sternest duty one would owe to the movement and its welfare. Strikes, in which the leading individuals receive the reward in the shape of a well compensated foreman's position for having delivered the goods, as was the case in Schenectady, should serve as warning examples for all those who have not had occasion to learn from bitter experience how things are manipulated by the tools of the master class.

In momentarily disgressing from the line of argument, figures are first presented, with the tabulation of strikes and approximate number of members participating in them, also causes of origin and conditions of termination of these conflicts, with a few comments to every illustration given.

The Schenectady Strike.

In December, 1906, the draftsmen employed by the General Electric Company, in Schenectady, started an agitation for the formation of a local union of the Industrial Workers of the World. Apparently misled by the large numbers of workers organized in this organization in that gigantic plant, the promoters of the new organization seemed to be oblivious to the fact that they were trying to invade the most carefully guarded sanctum of an institution; the whole capitalist class would rather exhaust all the resources at their command in a fight before they would permit the conquest of the nerve centre of big institutions by an organization like the Industrial Workers of the World because the employers are aware of the fact that with the workers in the office and drafting departments organized, an information bureau would be opened to the working class organizations, and in their conflicts the latter would thus be able to shape the tactics and select their own time and place of battle with the employers of labor.

(To be continued.)

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* (These are the accurate words, as quoted here and written down by a reporter of the Cincinnati Post on that occasion and corroborated by two living witnesses, who are members of the United Brewery Workers of America, whose names, however, will not be revealed until the appeal of the National Union of United Brewery Workers for reinstatement in the American Federation of Labor has been disposed of by the latter organization.)

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I. W. W. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

to this political clause?" asked Keep. "When we take control of industry, that will be political action, won't it? Such being the case, why object to this clause? We cannot remove any difficulty from our case by eliminating the clause. The more you want to change words, the more you become a rag-chewing organization, and not an organization for doing effective work. Let it stand as it is." (Applause.)

"It seems to me," went on Delegate Liesner, "that the best thing we can do is to concur, as I concur, with the last speaker. We have, it is true, a political action to take, whether we do it by the ballot or by force; and by changing our preamble, we are not changing facts in the least. The ballot is only one of the means, and I hold that to cut out the ballot is just the same as cutting off one of your arms." (Great applause.)

Organizer B. H. Williams, of the Pacific Coast, Bohm, Hagenson, Rotkowitz, Huber and Ohman all spoke in favor of the retention of the political clause. Delegate Wm. J. Pinkerton, of the Transportation Department, and one of the signers of the Industrial Manifesto in 1905 came next, taking the same stand.

"The slaughtering pens that exist in the industry I follow," said Pinkerton, "where all the improved appliances required by laws which are not enforced have left a harvest of death of about 55,000 in the last decade, and 555,000 injuries, demonstrate to us the fact that these political laws are of no effect to the working class, employed in the railway industry. But we do believe that the exposure of these conditions, brought on from political causes, are great educators to the working people.

"We are a little premature, then, in using our endeavors to knock out the word 'political' as it now stands. You must recollect that the railway men number 2,196,000. If we are to submit to this government ownership of the railways as promulgated by William Jennings Bryan, what is to be the result? We would be served with the same notice that the Postal authorities served upon the postal clerks when they were going to use their endeavors to better their condiions, that is, to keep mum. We are not willing to submit to such a proposition. Although we realize that the ballot is rotten, that the political system is rotten, we will use its rottenness to defeat its purpose." Fred Henion, also a signer of the Manifesto, endorsed Pinkerton's sentiments. Glover, an anti-politics man, came next, and then Caminta and Axelson were both given the floor for the second time to make what points they could for their position.

S. J. French and Rudolph Katz answered the anti-politics arguments advanced, at some length, and with telling effect. Delegate De Leon then took the floor, to close the debate for the Committee. De Leon said in part:

"Axelson, in his anti-politics speech, praised Marx as the leading man whose every thought should guide us. Now Marx was a man who wrote coherently and consistently, and you will not find one passage kicking a previous one. Therefore he who quotes Marx quotes all that Marx said, and among the things that Marx said was that 'only the economic organization of labor can set afoot the political movement of labor.'

"There i[illegible] contradiction in that part of the constitution which talks about the political field, and then decides to take and hold without affiliation with any political party. On the contrary, it is correct, according to Marx's own principle, that you take and hold without affiliation with any political party.

"The error has gone abroad that a political party can take and hold. It is an error, because you can not legislate a revolution. A political party cannot do it. The nature of its organization prevents it, and that clause was put in the preamble as a blow in the face to those fellows who imagine that a political movement is capable of a revolutionary act.

"On the other hand, I care not if the day after election there is not a vote outside of mine cast for whatever political party I may cast my vote for. I am a revolutionist, and I know the agitation I have made has done good. [illegible] delegate here said the capitalists are [illegible] diplomats that they are trying to [illegible] the ballot away from us so as to [illegible] us anxious to get it. Do they [illegible] your wages away from you to incite [illegible] appetite for wages? That is too [illegible]-fetched.

Fourth Day, Thursday, September 19.

Chicago, September 19.—To-day's session of the Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W. was taken up with the further report of the Constitution Committee. Among the important amendments made was one that "no member of the I. W. W. shall represent the I. W. W. before a body of wage earners without first having been authorized by the G. E. B. or a subordinate part of the I. W. W."

After a lengthy discussion, the maximum for initiation fees was raised from $2 to $5 and the maximum for monthly dues from 50 cents to $1. The per capita tax to the General Headquarters was left at 15 cents.

In the matter of a general system of by-laws for Local Unions, it was decided to refer the matter to the G. E. B., to draw up a model set of by-laws.

It was unanimously decided that when a delegate is sent to the Convention by several Locals, he must be a member of one of them.

A motion that all national organizers during their incumbency, must become members at large, also received a unanimous vote.

"The committee made this recommendation, because their organizers employed by the national organization we considered should not be entitled to be elected as delegates to the convention because it would incur danger. In case you had an executive board together with a set of organizers that were crooked they would be able, perhaps, to be elected by a great many locals throughout the country; and because, being under the control of the Executive Board, the Executive Board would also, if they were crooked, very likely get such organizers as would be in accordance with the Executive Board," said Delegate Hagenson, supporting this amendment.

It was further unanimously decided to print in future a series of questions on application blanks, such as "Have you read the Preamble?" "Are you a genuine wage worker?" "Do you recognize the class struggle?". An applicant will hereafter have to answer these questions satisfactorily before he can be accepted.

A long discussion followed on a proposition to abolish the label as an evidence of work done by I. W. W. men. The Constiution Committee recommended against the proposition. The proposition was supported at length by Francis, Axelson and Keep. Secretary Trautmann, Chairman Katz and others spoke in favor of retaining the label for the present, and this view prevailed.

An amendment proposed by Locals 91, 179, 15, 95, and 130, of New York, that the General Secretary-Treasurer and the Assistant Secretary have no vote but only a voice in the G. E. B., next occupied the floor. The reasons for the amendment were ably presented by Walters, after which it was carried.

Fifth Day, Friday, September 20.

Chicago, September 20.—The I. W. W. Convention this morning finished up some minor matters brought in by the Constitution Committee, and then proceeded with the report of the Resolutions Committee.

The Convention adopted with great applause the following resolutions on the Australian movement:

"Whereas, We, the delegates to the third annual convention of the I. W. W. assembled this 20th day of September, at the city of Chicago, Ill., note with pleasure the results of the industrialists' efforts at the unity convention of the Australian Socialists in bringing about the endorsing of the preamble of the I. W. W., as adopted at the Chicago convention, July, 1905, by said convention, and acknolwedging the necessity of the I. W. W.; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we do hereby invite them and the workers of the world to take part in organizing and pushing to its final conclusion the Industrial Workers of the World."

The most important matter of the day, however, was the decision against sending delegates to the proposed "October convention." The resolution proposed was to send delegates, but if the Sherman-Boland clique were represented there, the delegates should withdraw. The resolution was voted down 105 to 18.

Trautmann and De Leon made the principal speeches against the resolution. Trautmann said in part:

"The proposed convention can only be held if the rank and file of the W. F. M. ratifies the action of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. The proposed convention was to be held through the United Mine Workers, the United Brewery Workers and the Industrial Workers of the World. The Industrial Workers of the World have not received an invitation to participate. The United Brewery Workers have received an invitation to participate, and their Executive Board, in a session held on September 5, or 6, has practically decided to ignore that invitation or lay it on the table, for the reason that the United Brewery Workers have made application to be reinstated in the American Federation of Labor, and have elected five delegates to represent them at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. The United Mine Workers as an organization can only participate with the understanding that the agitation of industrial unionism among the coal miners must be stopped. The United Mine Workers know that our propaganda has practically shattered to pieces the machine of craft unionism and the officers of the craft unions know that they will lose their positions if we continue our propaganda. Whether the United Mine Workers of Illinois, or District No. 12, will participate I do not know, but if they do they will participate on the same lines as they did in the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World. There were there six delegates from the United Mine Workers, representing 65,000 miners in the State of Illinois. They were given the floor; they were given a voice and a vote at the convention, and when it came to ratifying the action of the convention, when it came to the point of installing the organization as an integral part, the United Mine Workers' delegates simply voted against installing the organization in the I. W. W. and tried simply to destroy the work of that first convention. You will have identically the same condition if another convention shall be held. I am safe to say that the so-called Sherman faction has been invited, but we never have received any communication."

After acting on many other resolutions, the Convention adjourned till afternoon.

Chicago, Ill., September 20 (night).—On convening this afternoon, the I. W. W. Convention resumed the reports of committees.

Editor A. S. Edwards, of the Bulletin, rendered in his report a splendid tribute to the S. L. P. press for its unflinching support of the I. W. W. in the stormy period after the last convention.

"The very valuable services," said Editor Edwards, "rendered to the organization during those days, and since, by the 'Daily People' of New York should not be overlooked or forgotten by loyal industrial unionists. While we were assailed by an avalanche of abuse, and every act of ours was misrepresented with a mendacity unequalled in the American labor movement, the 'Daily People, was practically alone among the entire working class papers, in the English language, to give us a square deal."

Other papers in different languages which had consistently supported the I. W. W. were mentioned as follows: Graham County (Ariz.) Advocate; People's Press, Chicago; Il Proletario (Italian), Philadelphia; Nepakarat (Hungarian), New York; Arbetaren (Swedish), New York; Ragione Nuova (Italian), Providence, R. I.; Giornale Aurora (Italian), Houston, Tex.; Arbeiter Zeitung (German), Cleveland, O.; Questione Sociale (Italian), Paterson, N. J.; Il Lavatore (Italian), Pittsburg, Kan.; The Nevada Workman, Goldfield, Nev.; The Labor, the latter a Japanese advocate which says "we organize for the Industrial Workers of the World," of San Francisco; and the "Industrial Worker," Nome, Alaska.

A discussion on making subscription to The Bulletin obligatory on the membership was finally settled by voting to leave the matter as it stands for the present. It was further decided not to increase either the size or the price of The Bulletin until the next convention.

The politics question came up again in the report of the Committee on Press and Literature. A reference to the "capitalist ballot box" drew the following speech from Delegate De Leon:

"That phrase is superfluous, but it has a danger in it if it is accepted. It is a surreptitious attempt to squirm into the actions of this convention a sentiment that this convention has overwhelmingly three times voted down. The phrase 'capitalist ballot box' occurs to nobody who knows what the ballot box means. There is no such thing as a capitalist ballot box. The ballot box is the mark of civilized man, and all references to a 'capitalist ballot box' are false, unscientific and misleading. This matter has been thoroughly thrashed out here and to adopt that resolution with that clause in it is to adopt and support a surreptitious attempt to inject indirectly into our transactions, and through the back door, a thing that we have already decided against."

De Leon moved to strike out the objectionable words from the report. The matter was finally settled by tabling that section of the report. Another recommendation giving a list of books to be recommended to the working class, including Marx's Capital, Sue's History of a Proletarian Family, Bebel's Woman, Morgan's Ancient Society, and many others, was also tabled after some discussion. It was held that an index of books was not necessary.

In the matter of I. W. W. leaflets, it was decided to issue as soon as possible leaflets in all the foreign languages spoken by workers in the United States. Delegate Francis of New York spoke at length in favor of Russian and Jewish literature, having found a great need of it among the east side workers of that city, especially in the garment trades.

The two clauses from the Illinois miners' contract which were to be embodied in the stenographic report, are:

"Any member or members of the U. M. W. of America guilty of throwing a mine idle or materially reducing the output by failure to continue at work in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, shall be fined ten dollars ($10.00) each.

"All fines collected as above shall be paid, one-half to the State treasurer of the U. M. W. of America, and one-half to the treasurer of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, and under no consideration shall any fines so collected be refunded.

"All violations shall be reported immediately, and an investigation shall be made at once by the State officers of the two organizations. A decision shall be promptly made and the fine checked off and paid as provided above," and:

"This contract is based upon existing mining laws, and neither party to the contract shall initiate or encourage the passage of laws that would in any manner affect the obligations of this contract or abrogate its provisions, except as may be mutually agreed to."

The Convention is working along finely, and is expected to adjourn to-morrow or next day.

A CRITICISM

Capitalist Editor's Misconception Set Aright By Workingman—Next Step Suggested.

Detroit, Mich., August 26.—I sent the within letter to the Detroit News Tribune. It was returned with "regret that it is not available." The nature of the editorial criticized can be inferred from the criticism.

J. K.

[Enclosure]

Workmen, dimly conscious of impending changes in the industrial and commercial conditions, are looking more and more to our daily papers for enlightment. Papers daring to treat these subjects with a due regard for modern conceptions are rare, and your editorial arraignment of J. D. Rockefeller in last Sunday's News Tribune leads me to write this note of appreciative criticism.

While I admire the bold stand taken in your editorial condemnation of the faculties our oil king possesses in being "an able and exceptionally able business man," and your comment thereon: "that the American people are fair enough to agree that for whatever services he has performed for his times, he should be allowed satisfactory profits (?)."

While I recognize as eminently fair your criticism when further along you say: "He complains about the American people tearing each other to pieces but must rememmber that he started tearing the oil industry of the country to pieces (?) over a score of years ago. . . . There is not a trust trick that was not invented, tried and approved within John D. Rockefeller's knowledge. His Standard Oil Company was the mother of the evils (?). Therefore, we personify them all in him. It was a great thing for Rockefeller to organize Standard Oil, but the price he asked was too much—it was more than he earned. He acted like a carpenter who should build a house for a family, and then lug the whole thing off as his wage. Worse than that, he has virtually said that no other carpenters should build houses."

While I appreciate the pathos when later on you say: "If there was anything beautiful in Rockefeller's old age we might be glad to let him pass without criticism, but there isn't." And summing him up: "But what is there in John D. Rockefeller? Absolutely not one touch of color. Absolutely not one ray of sentiment. The sounds he gives off are metallic."

While I stand in sympathetic awe when you pronounce true sentence on prestige, he stands among the world's him: "Stripped of his wealth, his poorest. He is one of those most unfortunate of the unfortunates—he has absolutely nothing that he can retire to."

Yes, all this I admire, recognize and appreciate as a new note in current editorial art, still must I reject the whole for the discord of its dominant tone. That tone is that good carried to an extreme becomes evil. Let me make my point clear.

Modern, industrial methods took their rise in competition. As a result of competition came community of interest of the surviving competitors or the trust. The trusts, grown wiser by experience, threaten to create integralized capital or a trust of trusts with the oil king as the capitalist.

John D. Rockefeller is an able—an exceptionally able business man. He constructed an exceptionally efficient system of producing and delivering oil capable of supplying all the oil we Americans may need, and then some. Herein he differs from the carpenter in your illustration, the carpenter who would build a house and then lug the whole off as his wage: there is no need for other oil companies now that John D. has completed his Standard Oil!

He earned the price of his labor when he devoted himself body and soul to industrial promotion, and for that he enjoys a tremendous potential power; but to use which openly, is to lose it; and to enjoy it by possession only is barren to all but those who, like himself, have paid the fearful price of abnormality in securing it. Stripped of their wealth, their prestige, they stand amongst the world's poorest. They are of those most unfortunate of the unfortunate—they have absolutely nothing that they can retire to!

As a business man he was, and he is a criminal, for business is a crime. The constructive work that is a part of all industrial business and that caused the American people to tolerate the criminality incident to its development we recognize as entitled to compensation—after the penalty for the accompanying crime has been paid. But that we, American people, after having John D. to construct a system—a highly efficient system of producing and distributing oil, contributing to that—and all others—of our labor, our time and our very lives; that we American people should disintegrate this monument of our patience, our endurance, our intelligence, into its component parts merely to enable others of us to beggar ourselves in vainly building it over again, merely to preserve the opportunity through which others of us may become the most unfortunate of the unfortunates and the world's poorest, is the discordant tone that, I reiterate, causes me to reject in toto what otherwise would be a novel and up-to-date defiant challenge to the intelligence of your many readers.

Might I suggest that I consider a far more logical step? The suggestion would be that the industry be left in the hands of those who have so conclusively shown themselves capable of constructing and operating it and that we merely establish a new standard. Throw the directorship and control which is now in the hands of the owners, the stock-holders, into the competitive market, and let those who contribute their labor in the conduct of our industrial enterprises come into the values so created proportionately with all other labor contributed. He, who constructs the vehicle through which this will be accomplished, will have done as much to John D. and his cohorts as John D. did to his erstwhile competitors.

This new work, as I have tried to show, will be in line with the extention and growth that modern industrial methods have proven so effective and he who accomplishes this tremendous task is the modern Hercules.

Such a man we may strip of all extraneous matter and not the world's poorest, not the most unfortunate of the unforunates will stand forth, but a sure man who will have just the opposite of "absolutely nothing that he can retire to."

Simmon L. Pure.

"The Sunday Union, the Catholic Society Paper," says that "On the lower shore of the St. Lawrence . . . a band of Trappistine nuns" have "made their home and here they have set for the Western World such an example of POVERTY AND HARD LABOR for Christ's sweet sake as can scarcely be imagined"—An attempt, under the cloak of religion, to bespeak, not the tolerance merely, but the reverence of the working class, for "poverty and hard labor."

The Chicago Daily Socialist announces the arrest of ten S. P. street speakers in Chicago, and explains that "The arrests are thought to be the result of the effective campaign made against the charter by the Socialist speakers." This amounts to a confession that the S. P. in Chicago is devoting itself to a reform campaign, instead of a revolutionary propaganda.

No reform is good enough for a workingman to be arrested because of it. And no honest and intelligent Socialist will lead workingmen to martyr themselves for any reform.

ONTO THEM WELL!

The bees haven't been making very much honey this season, but our skilful manufacturers will see to it that the crop will be as large as usual.—Newark News.

Since the city refused to do so, J. P. Morgan is going to repave the block opposite his palatial residence. Perhaps this will soon be pointed to as a shining example of what the residents of the tenements should do if they aren't satisfied with their quarters.

ONE LIVE ORGANIZATION

SECTION SEATTLE'S WORK SHOULD PUT SOME LARGER SECTIONS TO THE BLUSH AND INSPIRE SMALLER ONES—SEATTLE'S WELL TESTED PLAN AND HOW 'TIS WORKED.

The undersigned were elected by Section Seattle to lay before the sections of the S. L. P., through the columns of The People, the plan adopted by this section to increase the circulation of our party organs, and which during the four months it has been in operation has proved eminently successful. Last May, when the reports of the Haywood trial by the People's special reporter began to appear in the Daily People, our section decided to try the experiment of selling the paper on the streets. They secured a boy to do this, not a regular newsboy, but one of the young members of the Party who handled S. L. P. papers exclusively. He succeeded so well two other boys were induced to take up the work, the boys buying the papers of the section at the rate of one cent for two copies a Daily and Weekly, selling the two papers for five cents.

The section also employs another comrade, on a salary, to sell papers and solicit subs. He also works outside towns, going one day each week to Erevett, a mill town on the Sound, where a large number of Hungarian papers are sold; one day to Tacoma and one to Renton, a coal mining camp near Seattle. The sales at these places average from a dollar and a half to two and a half per day.

Through these agencies we are now putting into circulation, weekly, 600 copies of the Weekly People, 450 of the Daily, 100 Abetaren, 50 Arbeiter Zeitung, 25 Der Arbeiter, 20 Nepakarat, 10 Australian People, 100 Edinburgh Socialist (monthly), 50 Ragione Nuova (monthly), 10 Der Wahre Jacob, 100 Industrial Union Bulletin. Forty regular subscribers have been obtained for the Daily People. Literature sales the past week climbed up to $30, breaking all previous records.

Comrades, what is being done here can be done in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities where there is a live organization of the S. L. P.; a little activity in this direction would bring in a revenue that would make a Press operating fund unnecessary. Section Seattle's bill at wholesale for The People alone amounts to $7.50 per week. The demand for our papers created during the Haywood trial has shown a decided increase since its close, thus showing it was not merely the result of a temporary outburst of sympathy but an endorsement of our principles, which means a permanent gain to the Socialist movement.

Last year the chief of police prohibited speaking from the box on the streets of Seattle, and although some of our boys were willing to suffer martyrdom for the cause, the section wisely concluded it had no money to throw away on capitalist courts in a fight for free speech, but could use the funds to better advantage by taking some other method of getting S. L. P. literature into the hands of the workers, for we consider that the most important feature and that which is most effective in street speaking is the sale and distribution of the literature; and if any of our speakers fail to give proper attention to this part of the program they are pretty sure to get a calling down. High flown oratory on the soap box may bring fame to the speaker but adds little to the labor movement unless it results in putting revolutionary literature into the hands of the working class. It is the workingman who *reads* The People that becomes the class-conscious, intelligent recruit to our army.

We suggest that the matter now being printed in leaflet form be published in The People instead. It is just as easy to distribute a paper as a leaflet. They are more apt to be read it and the advertising given the paper in this way would undoubtedly increase its circulation.

D. G. O'Hanrahan.
Anna Tewksbury.
Seattle, Wash, Sept. 13, 1907.

WOMAN, DO NOT ERR

By Mary Solomon.

No one can any longer deny that woman is a man's equal in every respect. Very few believe that the "man is the head of the woman even as Christ is the head of the Church." Women must now consider the length of time it took to arrive at their present status. Through centuries they have suffered untold misery, misfortune and agony, until at last, although they have not yet been granted full rights, they are at least considered co-equal with men.

An exposition of what was thought of woman in olden times we can find in the Bible. Starting with Eve, in the Old Testament, and ending with Priscilla and Aquila in the New Testament, woman is not more than an unavoidable subject that had to be given place there.

Women were always the upholders of the biblical theories, cleaving to the teachings, though not as much to the teachings as to the ceremonies, which they liked and were persuaded to observe with heart and soul.

Whenever a new movement was started, women always took great part in it. Not one ideal woman, whose character we would admire, whose action we would imitate, do we find a description of in the Bible. Their names occur, but little about them is mentioned. Perhaps for the sake of space they are dropped into obscurity very quickly. Is it possible that of all the women of those days, of all the women who followed the Lord, who served Him, there could not be a portrayal of the character of one at least which might fill us with inspiration? Is it possible that such a woman did not exist in those days? No. They did exist, but were too little thought of to be given consideration.

Woman who, after so long a period of persecution and endurance has come out upon the plain of equality with men, must now give consideration to the position they are to occupy, and must outline their own career.

Women are the upholders of the population. They have brought children into the world and raised them up, only to be mocked in return. The fate of humanity depends upon the women. They will impress upon their children their thoughts, their spirit, their ideals, their aspirations, and, if noble, their children will become a noble and splendid people. Women can bring the children up to be civilized, sober, and industrious.

If the women of to-day are expected to rear, or expect to rear such a noble succeeding generation, they must first of all have an object in life; and then, must be given a chance to attain a higher physical, mental, and social development. Under the capitalist system the higher physical, mental, and social development of woman is impossible. The Woman question therefore becomes involved and inseparable from the Social Question.

The question then becomes not alone the problem of their sex, but the problem of the development and civilization of the whole human race. This is the relation of women to the Socialist movement. Finding that the system we live under forces women out at a very early age into wage slavery, compelling them to sacrifice their life for what will barely keep them alive undeveloped, ignorant, and exhausted, after many years of hard toil for the interests of their masters, by the time they are middle-aged these women are fit only for "homes" and hospitals.

If they have not missed the chance, and have tried to fulfill their mission in life, have married and raised children, it is not very long until they are forced to send their children out to earn a livelihood. Often must the mother and her children all join together as wage slaves of the same capitalist master.

Such being woman's position, women must realize that the woman question is not a question which concerns, or can be solved by women alone, but is a question which can be solved only through the overturning of the system of private ownership of industry, and by the establishment of a system of collective ownership. When the revolution is accomplished, and then only will women have a chance to develop their talents and strive for higher ideals. The women realizing these facts and striving for the remedy are the Socialist women. They are to be helped by uniting with them and supporting them and their principles. Let all women who realize their own condition under this system not let themselves be led astray. Let them take up and study Socialism, and see for themselves whether it is not the true salvation of woman.

Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write; but error is a scribbled over sheet, on which we must first erase. Ignorance is contented to stand still, with her back to the truth; but error is more presumptuous, and proceeds on her own way. Ignorance has no light, but Error follows a false light. The consequence is that Error, when she retraces her steps has farther to go before she can arrive at the truth, than has ignorance. Do not be deceived. Look for yourselves, judge for yourselves, read and study for yourselves, think for yourselves, and, finally, act for yourselves.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

United States, 50 cents a year, 25 cents for six months. Canada, $1 a year; 50 cents for six months.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.

Consider whether we ought not to be more in the habit of seeking honor from our descendants than our ancestors; thinking it better to be nobly remembered than nobly born.
—Ruskin.

WOULD-BE DE' MEDICI.

The announcement that John D. Rockefeller is to build a new sixteen story church in Cleveland on the site of his old Euclid Avenue institution, once more brings into general notice that gentleman's well-known penchant for works of so-called philanthropy. Andrew Carnegie, by the judicious distribution of wealth produced by the wage slaves of the steel furnace, has contrived to get a reputation as a donor of institutes and libraries. Mrs. Russell Sage has given Sag Harbor a new school house. Pullman, who called in the militia to wash the heads of his workmen in hot lead when they had the audacity to strike, is known as the founder of a "model" city. The capitalists of the Dayton Cash Register Co. are heralded in the capitalist press as builders of a little Eden. The Shredded Wheat Co. officials, of Niagara Falls, are hailed as the munificent installers of an advanced system of what is known as well-fare work. Krupp, the largest German manufacturer of armor and artillery, had a similar reputation among the elite of his own country. As time goes on, more and more capitalists may be expected to come out in the guise of vast public benefactors.

History is again repeating itself, and, as usual, the second time as comedy. There was a family—the de' Medici—who for four centuries powerfully swayed the history of Italy and partially of France. Beginning as a family of merchants the de' Medici made themselves by means of their wealth, indispensable to the state. With consummate craft, and by the employment at times of methods scarcely legal, they wormed themselves, in years, into the position of dictators to the cities of Tuscany. By a policy of unsurpassed subtlety, carried on by one generation of the family after another, they grew, by the end of the seventeenth century to be almost masters of Italy, and by intermarriage with the houses of France and Germany made their domination felt even to the shores of the North sea.

But while the reign of the Medici was one of dazzling brilliance and court and religious pomp, the hidden mainspring of their career was the aggrandisement of the family itself. So much is this so that when in 1737 the arms of Spain put an end to the Medicean power in Tuscany, the once fair and flourishing land was left "poor and decayed in all ways, drained by taxation, and oppressed by laws contrary to every principle of sound economy, downtrodden by the clergy, and burdened by a weak and vicious aristocracy."

This disastrous three century reign of tyranny was, however, cloaked and masked by a career of liberality towards the struggling genius of the day. So well did the Medici gloss over their grasping rule with the patronage of art and letters, that even now the unprejudiced historian has difficulty in bringing his audiences to a realization of the criminality and blackness of that rule.

The Rockefellers, Carnegies and others of their ilk who to-day strive to gloss over their industrial tyranny and wholesale robbery of the working class by their retail "philanthropy" and patronage of culture, are but walking in the tracks of the Medici. The comedy of this repetition of history lies in that long before the would-be de' Medici of to-day have accomplished their purpose of draining the nation, the nation, the enlightened revolutionary working class, will have taken them by the back of their necks and dropped them off the planet.

PRESERVATION OF COMMON RESOURCES

The American Forestry Association, whose headquarters is at Washington, and whose president is James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is sending out a circular letter, the opening paragraphs of which read as follows:

"Between New Orleans and New Brunswick almost every important river flowing into the Gulf or the Atlantic rises in the Appalachian-White Mountain system. Upon the equal flow of these streams depends largely the success of vast industries and the welfare of millions.

"Regular streamflow depends upon the preservation of the forests upon these mountains. But, before axe and fire, these forests are vanishing. They can be saved only by immediate National action. Congress must establish National forests in these mountains.

"But Congress must first be convinced. This necessitates a campaign of education."

The picture which these announcements from Washington conjure up is a picture of the capitalist class pouncing upon, plundering and wasting everything that is common property. Time was when the American continent was bounteously stocked with game, whose flesh and furs were a reserve supply of food and clothing of untold vastness. But, dominated by the spirit of capitalism, people wastefully, and often wantonly and thoughtless of the future, set upon and slaughtered this common resource almost to the point of its complete extermination. Finally, after this ravage had done its worst, agitation for the protection of wild animals and birds was begun, resulting in game laws—an effort of society to restrain the plundering spirit of capitalism.

The same tale can be told of the natural, common resource of American fisheries, and it can be again repeated as to the sperm-whales. In a like manner did wasteful capitalist individualism assert itself as to the lands, and likewise as to the waters of the streams where irrigation was found practical. It has been the universal rule of capitalist conduct that, thoughtless of the future, and of economy, there has been a rush to privately appropriate every common American resource. Greedily, wantonly, the appropriation has been carried on, the capitalist spirit of individualism revealing itself as the wasteful spirit of plunder.

In identical temper have American capitalists set themselves to the exploitation of the American working class. The workers not being private chattel slaves, they are looked upon by the capitalist class, as, and in truth they are, but a COMMON RESOURCE which every individual capitalist is free to plunder according to his facilities or means. In other words, the working class exists for each capitalist to exploit to the extent that he may own machinery to put wage-slaves to work. And as with the game, the fisheries, the forests and streams, so with ferocious fury it is that the capitalists set themselves to the exploitation of this common resource, the wage-working class.

The American worker is so generally worked with an abnormal intensity, and so usually carried away long before his time, that sparse indeed are the gray heads seen among a crowd of workingmen. And so wastefully and recklessly are the workers exploited that the gory statistics of injury and fatality due to want of precautionary measures in industrial institutions is appalling beyond expression.

Then, turning to a consideration of the young of the working class, the capitalist spirit of ravage and plunder is seen teeming in the mills, where the minds and bodies of over two million children of both sexes, below fifteen years of age, are being withered away by long tedious hours of labor and attention upon the milling processes.

With the plundering spirit standing out so glaringly as the dominating tendency in the attitude of capitalists toward every other common resource, it is but weakly and vainly that the defender of capitalism can attempt to deny the like spirit of plunder which characterizes capitalist exploitation of the working class.

But, yet an answer they have: "Hasn't society stepped in and restrained the wasteful capitalist spirit of plunder by the passage of game and fish preserve laws, homestead, pre-emption and other land laws, laws for forest preservation, and laws as to irrigation and water rights? So likewise," it may be argued, "as to the ravages upon the working class, finally there will be an awakening to the waste of this common resource, and this waste also will thenceforth be restrained by laws for the preservation of the working class."

Doubtless this would come true if capitalism were to last. But the feature to be noted is that this restraint would operate only to the point of eliminating waste, viewing the workers from the standpoint of a common capitalist resource, and not to the point of realizing an improvement for the workers themselves. In this light it is seen that the withering exploitation of children in cotton mills, glass factories and sweat shops will not be restrained, for the reason that the exploiting of these children accomplishes very economical manufacture. The capitalist silk producer, therefore, who raises the silk worms only to kill them the moment they have spun their web, and the capitalist meat packer who raises the little calves for veal, will hardly be able to make an argument against the mill-owner who exploits the children or against the capitalist who drives the adult worker to work with inhuman intensity, or against him who forces his employees to risk their lives because precautionary measures would be more expensive.

It was years ago that Karl Marx observed that a rapid succession of intensely overworked short generations makes a cheaper working class than a succession of generations which are longer because their work is less intensified; and that is the explanation why the ravaging plunder of the working class has not up to now, and, under capitalism, never will be abated.

SELF-EXPOSED "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP."

That "public ownership" is not Socialism, and that knocking out "public ownership" does not carry with it the knocking out of Socialism; that the exploitation of the worker is as keen under "public ownership" as under private ownership, and that "public ownership" schemes are usually the attempt of sharping capitalists to palm off on the community unprofitable enterprises—all these are truths long insisted upon by the Socialist, and now gradually and surely sinking into the workers' minds, and dislodging the masses of misinformation planted there by the capitalists themselves. As if to point the Socialist's arguments and sharpen the steel of his analysis, come the present revelations in the subway traction system.

Two underground routes of travel are now causing widespread discussion—the Belmont East River tunnel to Long Island City and the proposed Fourth Avenue city subway in Brooklyn.

In connection with the first, it appears:

1st.—That, in spite of a suit pending by the city to compel the Belmont company to cease work because of the invalidity of the Steinway franchise, under which the tunnel was built, because of non-payment of rent thereon, the work was pushed through.

2nd.—That after nearly three years' working, after costing the lives of uncounted caisson workers, and the tunnel finally being complete and ready for tracking, the Belmont company finds itself without terminal rights at either end, realizes it has a white elephant on its hands, and wants the city to buy for $8,000,000.

In connection with the Brooklyn tube, it appears:

1st.—That Democratic Senator Patrick McCarren, acting on inside information from Controller Metz, became the head of several real estate combinations, which then bought up cheaply property along the proposed Fourth Avenue route of the subway, expecting to sell dear when the acceptance of the route was finally made public; and that mass meetings were held under the secret auspices of these combinations, vociferously demanding the construction of the tube along the route bought up by those "in on the good thing."

2nd.—That if the Utilities Board decides not to build the subway, McCarren purposes to use their failure to do so, as a club in the next State Legislature to compass the dissolution of the Board, an object for which he has long been striving, in the furtherance of his own political-contracting deals.

In both these cases, which are but two out of hundreds, "public ownership" stands self-exposed and condemned as a grab scheme of capitalists. The worker gets no benefit from such "public ownership." Not ownership by the capitalist political government, but ownership by the industrially organized workers—that is the only public ownership worth bothering about. Only that will help the worker; and that is Socialism, as distinct from the other as astronomy is from astrology.

A CAPITALIST DODGE.

It is a well-worn dodge of capitalism, when caught *flagrante delicto*, to throw up its hands, and tearfully exclaim against being punished for, or estopped from, its crimes, on the ground that if it is jailed, "what would happen to industry!" That was the dodge used by capitalism when the New York Grand Jury of December, 1905, refused to indict certain criminal life insurance officials, declaring that if it did, it would have to indict every prominent business director in the city. That is the dodge just used by capitalism in Alabama, in the railroad disputes. The Louisville and Nashville railroad having complained and sued for an injunction against the State Railroad Commission to prohibit the Commission from enforcing its rate law, District Judge Jones, in a decision handed down September 4 in the Middle District U. S. Circuit Court of Alabama, granting the injunction, says:

"The complainants have thousands of employes, engaged at the same time alike in State and interstate commerce, in the delicate operation of handling the running of hundreds of trains daily. The least disorder and disturbance of the movement of trains may result in disastrous loss of life and property. If complainants' servants may be arrested, wherever found, in any of the numerous counties which their roads traverse, whenever any one chooses to swear out a warrant or procure an indictment, it would inflict untold harm not only upon the carriers, but irreparable injury upon every public and private interest which is served by the carriers."

This argument means, in effect, that if only a capitalist is so deeply entrenched in the control of industry that he can strangle that industry at will, he must be allowed to roam the fields of iniquity unrestrained. If only a capitalist has worked himself into such a position of possession that without him the industry would be for a time in confusion, until the workers organized and conducted it themselves, then, according to Judge Jones, any attempt to confine that capitalist to the paths of legality becomes an attack upon industry. Because the usurper has so built his breastworks that he cannot be driven out of one without some inconvenience and disturbance, he is to be allowed, according to Judge Jones, to build advance works after advance works, and further over-run the country until he is entire and absolute master of it, and the working population thereof are reduced to the position of serfs.

Because the arrest of mine superintendents whose mine-baron masters failed to protect the miners' lives with proper safeguards would, under capitalism, disturb the coal production, those mine-barons must be allowed to continue piling up the corpses of miners!

Because the arrest of the captains of steamers whose owners neglected to comply with the shipping laws would, under capitalism, derange navigation, those ship-owners must be allowed to pile Slocum disaster on Slocum disaster!

Because the arrest of dairy managers, whose employers refused to live up to Health Department rules would shorten the milk supply, those employers must be allowed to poison the working classes of the cities with their infected product!

Because, in short, capitalism, by virtue of its very usurped domination over production, is in a position to cause more or less trouble at any attempt to curb it, it must be allowed to continue its mad career, fixing itself ever firmer in the saddle, and adding ever more to its own trouble-causing power.

This knot must be cut, this dodge blocked once for all. The industrially and politically unified working class alone is competent to the task; but it is fully competent.

THE PERFECT PRISM.

Many an incident of the day refracts the light of the present era and throws upon the screen a spectrum in whose lines of color may be read some revelation. But no other recent incident is so perfect a prism as is a case at law now pending on appeal before the United States Supreme Court. It is the appeal of the A. F. of L. for the dissolution of an injunction against the boycott. To correctly interpret and appreciate the revelations in the spectrum cast by this prism one must have a clear conception of the significance of the term "boycott" and of the scope of an injunction.

William H. Taft, while a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, in 1893, gave a new meaning to "boycott" in his decision as to the status of the strike on the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad. The engineers employed by the connecting railroads refused to handle traffic from or to the Toledo and Ann Arbor while the strike on that road was in progress. The case was taken before Judge Taft with the result that a mandatory injunction was issued not only against the connecting railroad companies, but also against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, compelling them to receive and handle the traffic from the scabs of the Toledo and Ann Arbor road. The decision of Judge Taft did not give the engineers of the connecting lines the option of handling the freight or quitting work; it went much further and declared that a strike of such engineers, inasmuch as it would not be a strike for the betterment of their own conditions, would be "not a strike, but a boycott," and should be restrained by injunction.

This decision by Taft not only gave a new meaning to the word "boycott," but inaugurated a new departure in the matter of fixing responsibility for the performance of a public service. It placed the responsibility upon the workmen, which practice has since been followed by all the lower courts, and the validity of which is also involved in the injunction proceedings now before the United States Supreme Court. The principle that business must be caried on by and between the owners of the institutions of business is the essence of capitalism. The theory that there can be no responsibility for the performance of service except the responsibility of the owners of business institutions is the keystone of capitalism. The practice of holding workingmen responsible, which practice had its rise in the Taft decision of 1893, was the inauguration of a new principle and betokened the rise of a new social regime. Since the Taft decision the new principle has become generally accepted, and there are now in force in this country hundreds of injunctions against boycotts. The validity of these is to be determined by the test case which the A. F. of L. is now contesting before the Supreme Court. There is little ground for doubt, however, that the Taft principle will be sustained.

This contest on appeal, then, is the prism, and in its spectrum is cast the color which signifies that the capitalist class has reached its age of senility. When the mother of a family addresses her son and says, "Young man, it is now time for you to carry the responsibilities of the household," it means that the old man's active days are over. When the tadpole throws the responsibility for its progress upon its legs, the legs begin to complain of having to drag the heavy, useless tail, and that outgrown member is broken off. So the virile working class consents to take up the responsibilities of industrial affairs, but it will demand that the incubus of the defunct capitalist class be shuffled off.

Another line of color in the spectrum cast by this prism is that which reveals the ultra reactionary character of the A. F. of L. That organization does not accept for the working class the responsibilities which this stage of social development thrusts upon it; nor does it demand that this evolutionary stage be completed by the dissolution of capitalism. The A. F. L. is striving to prolong for the working class its infantile stage of existence. It attempts to resuscitate capitalism by shoving industrial responsibility back upon the effete capitalist class.

An exchange, commenting upon the Moyer-Haywood kidnapping says: "Remember, you good, easy citizens! As it stands at present, any one of you may be haled away at midnight, and kidnapped to a far distant state to stand trial. That is in the United States today; that is in Russia to-day. But the vilest malefactor in England or Germany has to-day his legal rights," etc. We resent this association, which is indulged in too much by illogical sympathizers with Moyer and Haywood. If they intend to depict governmental partiality toward malefactors and persecution of revolutionists, in their comparisons they should cite instances of Russian and American partiality to malefactors as against the political persecutions of these same countries—which is easy to do. But if they wish to compare the English and German civilized standard of political tolerance with the suppression which indicates the uncivilized state of existence in Russia and America, then they should show that dauntless revolutionists are undisturbed in England, whereas in America and Russia they are pursued for their lives. There is no particular force or justice in claiming for American revolutionists the clemency accorded English malefactors.

Those who have a "sweet tooth" will no doubt hear with regret that the price of cocoa is steadily advancing and that there is talk of increasing the price of chocolates. They may be reassured, however, as to the increase of price. Competition won't allow it—but perhaps more adulterants will be employed in the manufacture of candy.

Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the traction interests of New York City had a conference on the 14th with Governor Hughes at Albany. The Governor declines to discuss the conference except to say that the visit was not solicited. Perhaps Benedict Arnold, if he had been interviewed after his "conference" with Andre, would have closed the interview with the similar assertion that Andre's visit was not solicited.

Those who maintain that there is no aristocracy in America may be comforted by the report that Alice Longworth, nee Roosevelt, caused two Russian travelers to be dispossessed from a Pullman drawing room they had engaged, that she might travel in it herself.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

ARREST IN UTICA

Organizer Carroll Arrested and Discharged—Arrest Resulted from Effective Propaganda Which Bosses Wanted Stopped.

Utica, N. Y., September 16.—As the Party members and sympathizers have no doubt heard of my arrest in Utica, they will be anxious to hear how I came out. I was discharged.

It is the same old story, the politicians are getting uneasy, which only shows that if we could only keep the "ball rolling" the work is bound to count. I have been here three weeks, holding forth on the same square every evening except when rain has recently prevented our doing so. The crowds continue to attend, and due to these meetings, together with the passing around of leaflets at the shops, the members here tell me that the movement is becoming the subject of a good deal of discussion in all the factories here at noon time.

Now, of course, those "Pinkertons," in the guise of wage slaves, who seek favors from the political boss, report not only to their master in the shop, but to their ward boss as well. Then, seeing those crowds in the square giving attention to the illustrations and learning of the means by which they are enslaved, the bosses begin to reason, "that fellow is an undesirable citizen; how shall we get him out of town?"

The indications of something doing began to appear during last week; stray "drunks" have shown up to make a noise only to move when the workers plainly showed that they would not stand for any such "fun." Thursday evening in a building adjoining the square the windows of a club room went up and all kinds of noises rent the air. What these doings meant was pointed out to the audience. The "club's" function as a puller-in of votes and incidentally as a starter for the petty grafter was pointed out. Our rights were explained, and the story was told how Socialists were arrested in New York city for disturbing the "sick lady" in the corner block—while the block here had no "sick lady," but "sick politicians." A Party member was dispatched to the police station, and they were forced to act; the windows were closed and our meeting went on.

Friday evening Officer Mullen came up, and requested that Saturday evening we move a little further down the Square, near the clothing store. As "requested" we started in Saturday evening near the clothing store, when out came the little business man, and "yours truly" was ordered to get out of the Square. The business man was told that his place was inside—mine was on the Square. The crowd saw the point, and so did the little merchant.

In a few minutes Officer Mullen arrived and we were ordered to move. When asked why I was told that I was disturbing the business people. The officer was requested to observe that the sidewalk was clear, allowing an open passage for people to pass along, as I had requested the audience to come out in the middle of the Square. Arrest was the only condition on which I would move, so I was arrested.

Arriving at the station house, the officer in charge began to read me the usual lecture, but he was informed that none was necessary. "Then," he demanded, "you want to stand for trial?" When informed that I certainly did, a key was thrown out, and although we offered to put up the cash bail I was locked up, while the members had to hunt up the judge, and I was released on $25 bail. In court Sunday morning, while our attorney had gone for some papers he needed, my case was called. I told the judge my attorney would soon be there. The police stated their case, and I stated mine, and the judge said: "I guess you don't need any lawyer, I discharge you. Only be careful in the future."

"Good judge." Why? Because he ran for mayor, was defeated by a small majority and will perhaps run again. "A good man," "discharged the Socialist," "sure we'll give him a vote," reasons the gullible workingman.

To take a review, the drunks were "inspired"; the club room was "inspired"; the business man was "inspired"; the business man realizing that appearance in court might cost him customers, refused to appear. This will be a good text for to-night's meeting.

W. H. Carroll.

Mayor McClellan says he likes his job. No wonder, considering the fat pay and frequent vacations it gives him. Besides, what is won hard is highly prized, and McClellan certainly worked hard enough counting Hearst's vote for himself to make him value the job forever.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing.

UNCLE SAM—And what is that?

B. J.—They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none. Take, for instance, a movement for the nationalization of the railroads; do you imagine they would join that?

U. S.—I guess not.

B. J.—Well, there you have it; that is what I mean, and that is what I don't like in them.

U. S.—Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by rowing in that direction?

B. J.—Not so long as I am sane.

U. S.—Would you have supported a movement to march with an army for the capture of King George's Hessians one by one?

B. J.—Nary!

U. S.—Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do either of those things, the Socialist Labor Party won't go into any one-idea movement; and right they are.

B. J.—But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be insane.

U. S.—So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization. Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad stock?

B. J.—No; I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in railroads.

U. S.—Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of shoe factories, of express companies, of telephone and telegraph companies, of Standard Oil, of the steel trust, etc., etc., hold stock in each of these companies?

B. J.—I believe nothing of the sort. I know they all hold stock in all of them.

U. S.—Do you believe any of them would like to have his concern nationalized?

B. J.—Nixy! The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all.

U. S.—It follows that attacking one industry at a time would not divide the enemy?

B. J.—No, it would not. I don't dispute that. It won't be any easier, as far as the enemy is concerned, to attack one industry than attack all. You will have to fight them all, anyhow.

U. S.—Then nothing is gained by going for "one thing at a time"?

B. J.—Nothing is gained as far as the enemy's conduct is concerned, I admit. But yet a good deal is gained as far as the people is concerned.

U. S.—How?

B. J.—Don't you see it would be easier to make the people see the beauties of nationalizing one than to make them see the beauty of the whole co-operative commonwealth?

U. S.—To carry to victory a movement for the nationalization of one industry you would need the vote of all the working class, would you not?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—If the movement is to nationalize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers——

B. J.—Make it short; we would need the votes of all workers.

U. S.—Would a striking cotton worker in Fall River see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as quickly as he would see the benefit to him o nationalizing the factory in which he works?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Carry this on with all oth industries, what is the result?

B. J.—It looks blue.

U. S.—The result is that when go with a proposition to nationalize o industry only you virtually depriv yourself of the aid of the workers in all others, all of whom you need.

B. J.—I never thought of that.

U. S.—To demand the nationalization of one industry is, accordingly, false tactics. You get, as you admitted before, the whole enemy upon you, and you keep the votes of the bulk of the workers away.

B. J.—That is certainly insane.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

RESPONSE TO APPEAL OF COBALT STRIKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the appeal for funds to fight injunctions, issued by this organization to all locals of the W. F. M., we stated that all amounts received would be acknowledged in all papers supporting Industrial Unionism.

The following have responded to date.

R. Roadhouse.

Cobalt, Ont., September 14.

(The People receives so many lists of acknowledgements of funds, and the lists of contributers to strikes are so long that space does not permit of their publication. The total, however, in this case, is $980.)

AN EXCELLENT PLAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money order for fifteen dollars for which send us sixty of the six months Weekly People prepaid cards. Section Cook County proposes to send you this kind of an order every month hereafter. Our plan is to mail a card to each member once a month with the request that he aid the propaganda and the Party Press by selling the cards. We are doing a lot of good agitation work in Chicago and feel assured that the comrades will make a strong effort to carry out this subscription plan successfully.

F. Baker, Organizer.

Chicago, September 12.

HIS "DEPARTING WORDS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When the trades council of San Antonio held their meeting to decide about the celebration of Labor Day by their members, Southworth asked the President for the floor. He said: "Brother president, I make the motion that every union in San Antonio be invited to take part in Our Celebration on Labor Day except the I. W. W."

These were Southworth's last, departing words. He was recently elected a member of the San Antonio schoolboard, and was treasurer of the typographical union of San Antonio. He took French leave, or, in plain English, skidood to no man's land a few days afterward; but not alone. As a good member of the A. F. of L., he took the treasury of the typographicals, between $1100 and $1400, with him—so the members could not spend the funds on Labor Day.

Labor Day has passed. The unions had their parade, without Southworth or the I. W. W.; but a sorry looking parade it was. To put life into the parade, they had a few clowns, but to no avail. The whole parade looked like a funeral procession.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

Robert le Diable.

San Antonio, Texas, September 11.

WANTS LABOR NEWS AS WELL AS PRINCIPLES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice from the label on my Weekly People that my subscription for it expires September 15.

There are only two known members of the S. L. P. in this Navy Yard town, W. Skroki and myself. There are others who take and perhaps read The People. Some are S. P.-ites and some are like chips on the ocean tide who drift aimlessly. None of them have the courage of their convictions.

I was for some years an S. P.-ite and read Wayland's, Wilshire's and other so called Socialist (privately owned) publications, but was not satisfied with them. Finally The People was placed in my hands. At almost the first reading of it, I became interested in the principles and arguments laid down and used and soon became an S. L. P.-ite and also a member of the I. W. W. Now I am not content with your Weekly, but feel the need of your daily edition, for which you will please find P. O. order for $3.50.

Yours for all we produce,

Eugene C. Williams.

Vallejo, Calif., September 9.

METAL AND MACHINERY WORKERS ORGANIZE IN I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly permit me to use your columns to forward some information to your readers in Jersey City, N. J., who may be employed in the metal and machinery industry of that city and vicinity.

A new local union of the I. W. W. of said industry, has recently been organized here. The charter was granted on August 30, and the name and number given to the organization is "Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 163."

The new local union is now in good working order. It has elected a set of officers and established regular meeting nights and meeting place. The local meets every first and third Friday in the month at 8 p. m., at Frank Johnson's Hall, 287 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City.

Any and all readers of The People in this vicinity who are employed in the Metal and Machinery Industry should join the ranks of this local union and help raise the organized standard of said toilers. The local has enjoyed a very fair and encouraging start, and if the future fulfills the promises of the start, a splendid organization will result.

Initiation fee is $1.00 and dues 50c. per month.

Fraternally,

Sec'y. Ind. Union No. 163,

Wm. N. Waggoner.

Jersey City, N. J., September 15.

UNIQUE AND PRACTICAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here is a little plan that I have tested by putting it into practice for the past two months. Not being in a position to get subscriptions, and feeling that I should nevertheless give support to the Party Press I have gone about it in this way: I got a cigar box which I keep in my room, and every night I find that there is something in my pocket that can go into the box. That something is cash. Of course, I don't pick it up in the street. If I have to go a short distance instead of taking the car I walk, which means a nickel for the box. Usually I would pay two dollars for a hat; now I pay $1.90, so there is ten cents for the box. I like a glass of beer now and then, but keeping the box in mind some of the five cent pieces get there. My habit was to go to the theatre twice a week; now I go once, a quarter for the box. To sum up, in this way I have now about $5 in the box. At Christmas time the contents of the box will go to the Daily People. I will surely have $10 by that time.

Thinking that some other comrades might like to try this plan for the benefit of our Party press, I take the liberty of setting it forth. Be you married or single, man or woman, you will find that there are little ways in which you can set aside a few pennies now and then, to present to the Daily People as a Christmas present. Even if only twenty or thirty should do as well as I have thus far the aggregate would be a neat sum toward the X-mas box. Comrades, give the plan a trial. You will find it quite an interesting experiment figuring out how you can save a few pennies for the People box.

It hasn't hurt me a bit. I haven't really sacrificed anything and I feel that even though a little sacrifice accompanied the plan the knowledge that benefit will come to the Party press is reward enough. Christmas is three months off. How many will try this plan between now and that time?

Fraternally,

George Signarowitz.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 18.

NON-PARTY MEMBER SETS GOOD EXAMPLE TO ALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find check for $6.50. Of this amount, $4.50 is for nine yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People, and $2.00 to the Operating Fund. Of the subscriptions seven were secured by Fred Lichtenberg, who is not a member of the Party but no doubt will be some day.

Now I would like to know what the Party members are going to do about getting subscriptions—especially in this state of New York. If a non-Party member shows interest enough to go out and get seven new readers, what should we not be expected to do, we who are members of the Party! From the Business Manager's report in The People it is plain to be seen that New York State as well as others is way behind in this important work. If we wish to see our Press the success we would have it, we must all get together and by our co-operation make it what we wish. I am, yours for the work,

Peter Jacobson,

N. E. C. Member, New York State.

Yonkers, N. Y., September 17.

EASY, EVEN WHERE SUBS ARE HARD TO GET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find donation for Operating Fund and one yearly subscription. Subscriptions are hard to get in the south. The workers here are still harboring old illusions, hoping to get rich. Still I am not discouraged. Getting one sub for each month is easy. I have covered more than that in a short time, I will continue to try and get as many as possible.

Yours for the S. L. P.,

J. Reible.

Birmingham, Ala., September 17.

LIKES THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have received the paper and like it. It is the real thing. Needlesss to say more in its behalf. I hope in the near future to show a more practical appreciation of it. Send on the books as per enclosed order.

George Ward.

Marietta, Calif. September 12.

CASTE, THE MAGIC WHICH ENSLAVES INDIA, APPLIED IN AMERICA BY A. F. OF L.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please forward to my address five Weekly Peoples a week to the extent of $2.00. I was very much pleased at the success of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. delegates in the International Socialist Congress with their resolution on the relation of unions to the political movement. The actions of the S. P. delegates will convince beyond a doubt those who have been in doubt as to the S. P. hostility to the I. W. W.

As to the movement here, will say that the I. W. W. thought is permeating the minds of the working class. Most every workingman you meet knows of the I. W. W., and there is a strong sentiment in favor of it among those outside the trade unions. A great many of the trades unionists are hostile towards the I. W. W. for, as they say, it will bring them down to the level of a common laborer.

An article appeared in the Cosmopolitan Magazine a short time ago on "Caste in India." It clearly showed that it was the caste that exists there which makes the East Indian so helpless and entirely at the mercy of the English who are in power there. This caste in India exists because of their religious teachings. A person born a laborer must be a laborer all his or her life, and the same is true of a carpenter, a barber, a soldier, and so on. A tradesman is taught that he is far above a laborer, that he should not even come in contact with the garments of a laborer; and so well is the working class there divided that a man of one caste will cause one of a lower caste, in business dealings, to throw money on the ground in preference to taking it from his hands.

Is it any wonder that India with its population of approximately 200,000,000 is so easily handled by a mere handful of Englishmen? Is it not caste tought and upheld by the A. F. of L. that makes it possible for a mere handful of capitalists in this country to have the great army of workers at their mercy?

Hoping this will find everything prosperous at headquarters, I remain,

Yours for the Revolution,

R. V. F. Southwick.

Odgen, Utah, September 11.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS.

Address on Preamble I. W. W.
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Capitalist Class.
Class Struggle.
De Leon-Harriman Debate.
Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.
Mark, The.
Mitchell, John, Exposed
Reform or Revolution.
Religion of Capital.
Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Republic.
Territorial Expansion.
Trades Unionism in U. S.
Trusts, The
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AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

[Pursuant to motion adopted July 12, 1907, by the N. E. C., the columns of The People are opened for discussion, suggestions or proposed amendments bearing upon the admission of Language Federations to membership in the S. L. P. All matter received upon this subject will be published under the above heading. Keep all contributions to this discussion short and to the point.]

I.

By M. Rosenberg, Trenton, N. J.

The S. L. P., unlike mutual admiration political organizations, needs all it can get of members that are bent upon actually overthrowing capitalist society by scientific, and consequently practical, methods.

For this reason we should not confine ourselves to present citizens, but should also secure prospective citizens and teach them to suit the requirements of our revolutionary purpose.

This purpose cannot be accomplished by various tongues being hashed into one meeting or assemblage, to the dissatisfaction of all, any more than the various trades could be advantageously jumbled up into one, as in the Knights of Labor regime. Nor can they be separated altogether, as the various trades are separated in A. F. of L. But all members should be grouped into their respective language federations as members of the I. W. W. are grouped into their respective departments. Just as various industrial locals of the I. W. W. have one district council, so various federation sections should have one county council to expedite the handling of common business; and just as all industrial departments of the I. W. W. have one common head, so all language federations should have one common head.

I think this is the most rational solution of the problem.

II.

By A. Metzler and Robert C. Wetzel,
Press Committee, Rochester, N. Y.

Section Rochester, N. Y., held recently a discussion on the question of the affiliation of the language federations and this committee was instructed to write up the views at which the membership unanimously arrived, and send it to the Daily and Weekly People for publication.

Neither anger over past bad experiences, nor sentimental attitude toward any existing language federation, for its ability to identify itself with the S. L. P., that organization which adheres to correct Socialist principles, should influence the S. L. P., in its decision as to what attitude is to be taken toward language federations.

We do not believe that there are any Party members who do not perceive the necessity that the Party help, in every possible way, in the clarification of the minds of all that come to this country in regard to conditions and the political customs and rights obtaining in America. Neither could any sensible foreigner repudiate such information. We know very well, also, that as long as new arrivals in the country are not familiar with these conditions, they are easily victimized by all kinds of fakirs and schemer. It is therefore only an act of duty and self-preservation on the part of the Party if it does all in its power to give the necessary information to the immigrating members of the working class.

We know, however, that this duty is not merry fun and pleasure to the membership of the Party; but that it is exactly in this department of the Party's activity where the most numerous and serious dangers are encountered. We deem it, therefore, not at all a wise step for the doors to our state and national headquarters to be directly opened to these dangers. By this way dangers could, under cover, enter right into the very heart of our organization. We must never forget that capitalism is international.

There has always been trouble with ignorant strangers in our country, and such trouble is bound to continue; and it is our duty to face the same boldly and in a manly way but the best way to meet them, as it seems to us, is by localizing them as much as possible. In this way it is possible to at least keep the national organization protected and intact.

Although the struggle with the ignorance of the masses is one of the main duties of the S. L. P., it has also some other important duties to perform. One of these is the fight for standing room, for a respect-commanding position; and in this fight a non-citizen membership would be a great hindrance. By this we do not mean to degrade the non-citizen to some kind of a second grade comrade. Every man, woman, girl or youth, who takes interest in the Socialist movement has opportunity to fulfil his or her mission in a first rate and excellent manner. The S. L. P. does not hold the view that IT, alone and exclusively, is the Socialist Movement. We are at all times ready to recognize a co-worker in any of the branches of the Socialist Movement as a full-fledged comrade, if he does his duty according to his ability.

There is still another point that ought to be mentioned. We want the unification of the working class without regard to the different training of their tongues, and we do not think that this will be facilitated by a plan of unity or affiliation such as the one proposed. We want the unification to have its root at the bottom instead of at the top.

An ideal management would be one where every head officer is directly responsible for the whole organization. In the human body we do not find a separate brain for the feet, another one for the hands or eyes and so on, but the one brain serves the whole body at once. Nor is the left eye, the left hand and the left foot serving the left side only, but each of the extremities serves the whole body at once. Of course, we know that such an ideal government will only be possible after Socialism is an accomplished fact and the new regime is in smooth running order. But there is no reason for us now to recognize a lot of different managements which are to be abolished again as soon as the Social Revolution is accomplished.

This section of the S. L. P. here in Rochester, did, by a majority, vote against affiliation when the matter was up for general vote. At the recent discussion, however, the minority also became convinced that the majority was right in voting as it did.

We suggest, however, that wherever a local of any of the existing language federations is, that the sections of the S. L. P., or any single Party members there, work as closely as possible hand in hand with the federation as long as they do not endorse a different political party or commit any other breach of revolutionary principles or tactics. We should also encourage the formation of other language federations, wherever some such people wish to organize—in fact, we have neither the right nor the power to forbid such action by any nationality, but we think that the officers elected by them should not be seated in councils of our state or national organizations for the reason that we cannot control them. We say, Affiliate the members but not the officers as such.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

L. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The article is in this office. It will be read and given consideration soon.

F. A. B., SAN DIEGO, CAL.—If you will send in your article it will be read and considered. Enclose postage and the article will be returned if not used.

D. E. and J. W., NEW YORK—The statement in the Worker of the 14th inst., under the signature of Algernon Lee, that the "Sherman fraction" of the I. W. W. received 1½ votes in the American Section at Stuttgart, while the "Trautmann fraction" got only ½ a vote, is an absolute falsehood. The later statement giving correctly the total votes of what might be called the S. P. and the S. L. P. divisions of the American Section only serves to render the falsification more vicious by adding to the confusion, and by giving the Worker a chance, if called to account, to say that the false statement was only an error, and that the total corrected it. The Worker of the following week contained no correction of the "error," showing that the spreading of the false information was at least countenanced, if not intentionally perpetrated by that paper. De Leon's report, giving the true I. W. W. 1½ votes and the spurious "wing" represented by Pick, ½ vote, is correct.

The Worker's statement, in the same article, that Heslewood is an S. L. P. member, is also false. Heslewood is a member of the Socialist Party of Canada.

E. N., NEW YORK.—First—See answer immediately above.

Second—Hillquit's report to the Stuttgart Congress, as published in pamphlet form by C. H. Kerr, Chicago, is the "expurgated" version reserved for home consumption, being amended in accordance with the correction which Hillquit said he forwarded to the Congress and "to a German paper," but which, when pressed by Delegate Heslewood of the I. W. W., he admitted was home in his desk in New York.

The passage on the so-called I.W.W. split, in the expurgated English edition and in the original report printed in French and German by the International Bureau reads:

Expurgated.	Original.
Based upon this provision [the referendum] the adherents of the old regime claimed that the acts of the convention were not operative and that the newly elected officers could not assume the direction of the organization until such time as the membership of the Industrial Workers would ratify the proceedings of the convention. The leaders of the Alliance refused to adopt that construction of the constitution, and the old officers promptly declared all acts of the convention illegal and void. The split within the ranks of the Industrial Workers was now complete. The two factions maintained rival sets of officers, and the dispute was taken to the courts, which decided in favor of the old administration. In the meanwhile, the Western Federation of Miners, the strongest body of workingmen affiliated with the Industrial Workers, severed its affiliation with the organization.	The leaders of the Alliance, *fearing to be repudiated by this referendum, refused to submit the acts of the convention to the vote of the members*, and the old officers promptly declared all acts of the convention illegal and void. The split was now complete within the ranks of the Industrial Workers. The two factions maintained rival sets of officers, and the dispute was taken to the courts, which decided in favor of the old administration. *The vast majority of the members support the original organization controlled by Mr. Sherman as president, while the number of the adherents of the De Leon faction does not exceed, it is said, more than 2,000 members.*

While not all the falsehoods are eliminated from the English version, the most glaring, and therefore the most easily nailed of them, are.

The Worker did not publish either of the two reports. The Volkszeitung of August 8 published the original in all its glaring falsity.

J. M. F., DUQUOIN, ILL.; B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.; E. M. W., PITTSBURG, PA.; L. D. M., NEW YORK, N. Y.; W. M. D., BAYONNE, N. J.; E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; E. J. M., DULUTH, MINN.; C. A. M. B., ABERDEEN, WASH.—Matter recei ed.

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Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-Committee was held on September 22, at 28 City Hall Place. Present: Weisberger, Chase, Seidel, Malmberg, Romary, Vaughan, Woodhouse, and Neuhaus. Absent, Katz, Wilton, McCormick, Walters, Teichlauf and Mueller. Chairman, Weisberger.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Chase, stating he was aranging to go West and therefore resigned from Press Committee, but as he expected to return in a short time, he does not resign from sub-Committee. Moved by Romary, seconded by Woodhouse, "That the resignation of Chase from Press Committee be accepted." Carried.

From Arnold, N. E. C. member for Kentucky, changing his motion to N. E. C. members on matter of semi-annual assessments, to strike out words "business management" and insert words "National Committee." Forwarded to N. E. C.

From Los Angeles, asking what steps had been taken to publish a party bulletin; considered bulletin a good plan because more space could be used in Weekly People for publication of Suc stories or other agitational matter. Moved by Chase, seconded by Neuhaus, "That the communication of Section Los Angeles be received as an endorsement of the action of the N. E. C. in taking the preliminary steps to the publication of an official Bulletin." Carried.

From Eisenberg, Cincinnati, as to arranging a meeting for Miss Flynn. Eisenberg states that as a matter of principle he was opposed to having independent Socialists speak for the S. L. P. from its platform. The Acting National Secretary reported that Miss Flynn had offered him her services as speaker on her return trip from Chicago. Augustine, considering that there having been no objection to Miss Flynn speaking in Philadelphia, and considering further her declaration of intention to join the S. L. P. as soon as she reached the age required by Section New York to qualify as eligible, he had written to various sections between Chicago and New York informing them that they could arrange for meetings for Miss Flynn if they desired to do so. Moved by Chase, seconded by Malmberg, "that section Cincinnati be informed that section New York County's by-laws prohibit any one under 18 years of age becoming a member of section New York, and that Miss Flynn has not yet reached that age and for that reason we countenance her agitation for the Party, though not a member." Carried.

From Foy, Minneapolis, stating what funds were immediately available for State organizer and that more could be raised. Also report on condition of section Minneapolis. Moved by Romary, seconded by Neuhaus, "That the communication be received and filed, relative to organizer for Minneapolis." Carried.

From Traurig, member National Auditing Committee, would be unable to audit books until after election, because of party matters occupying his attention now, and if such were not agreeable to sub-Committee asked that some one else be selected. Moved by Romary, seconded by Neuhaus, "That we accept the resignation of Traurig from the Auditing Committee." Weisberger, Chase, Romary, Woodhouse, Neuhaus, in favor; Seidel, Malmberg, Vaughan, against. Carried.

From Larkin, Spokane, sending application of Albert Robinson, Montana, for membership-at-large. Moved by Romary, seconded by Neuhaus, "That the communication be received and Albert Robinson be accepted as a member-at-large." Carried.

From Omaha, Nebraska, applying for a charter for section Omaha, 13 members. In the communication it is stated that those men there had had enough of S. P. compromising and neutrality on trades unionism, and that they would be with the S. L. P. forever and produce good results. The Acting National Secretary reported having sent to Omaha a charter application. Moved by Vaughan, seconded by Woodhouse, "To lay the communication from Omaha on the table until the next regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-Committee." Carried.

From A. Gillhaus, Salt Lake City, reporting the holding of well-attended meetings, selling literature and getting subscriptions. Would remain in Utah for 3 or 4 weeks; reports much good work can be done by sending out some organizers, inspiring and increasing party activity; that the S. P. has a hard row to hoe in the mining camps of Nevada and Arizona and would have its own troubles later in mining camps of other States. Gillhaus reports that the miners are as a rule good fellows, though not all industrial unionists, being led by the Mahoneys and believing St. John, Ryan, and others too radical, but this will change in time. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Vaughan, "That the communication from A. Gillhaus be received and placed on file." Carried.

From section New York County, placing before the N. E. C. for a ruling the following questions:

(1) "Whether one holding a temporary position in the Party institutions may at the same time also be a member of the sub-Committee?"

(2) "Can a discussion be carried on in the People upon a proposition when the proposition is being voted upon?"

Moved by Seidel, seconded by Chase, "That the two questions submitted by section New York be referred to the N. E. C. for its ruling, as asked, and that the sub-Committee also informs the N. E. C. of its action on the points involved." Carried. Moved by Vaughan, seconded by Woodhouse, "That we recommend to the N. E. C. that no party member employed by the Party shall be a member of the sub-Committee." In favor, Weisberger, Romary, Vaughan, Woodhouse, Neuhaus. Against, Chase, Seidel, Malmberg. Motion carried. Moved by Vaughan, seconded by Romary, "We recommend the N. E. C. to establish the rule that the columns of official organs be opened to a discussion upon all matters that call for a general vote. Columns of official organs to be open for discussion up to within one month of the end of time vote is being taken." Carried.

From section New York County vote on raising the price of Daily and Sunday People. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Romary, "That tabulated vote anent Daily People be filed with other votes." Carried.

From section New York County, asking to have manager of Daily People submit before a general party meeting a quarterly report of the progress made. Moved by Romary, seconded by Chase "That section New York be notified that we are endeavoring to furnish a financial report immediately and that hereafter an effort will be made to get out a report at regular intervals." Carried.

From section New York, asking to have price of leaflets reduced from $2 per 1000, because no expressage was incurred by that section in getting leaflets. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Romary, "That the matter in regard to price be left over to next meeting." Carried.

Financial report, September 14 and 21: Receipts, $80.08. Expenses, $235.54

Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Chase, "That the financial report of National Secretary for two weeks be adopted." Carried.

From Hossack, manager Daily People, a statement of moneys owing to his office. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Chase, "That Friday, September 27, be date of adjourned meeting of sub-Commitee." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Edmund Seidel, Recording Sec'y.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Section Hartford S. L. P. has arranged a dance to be held on SATURDAY, September 28, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street.

All members and friends are invited.

The Committee,
Fritz Hagg,
A. A. Rein.

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS.

Sept. 27, 8 P. M.—Wood & Division St.

Sept. 28, 8 P. M.—62nd & Halsted St.

Sept. 29, 8 P. M.—48th Ave & Lake St.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

My dear little Comrades:—

Children are very seldom cruel because they wish to be. Some of you know some boy or girl who is very cruel to animals, such as dogs and cats. Some are even cruel to their sisters, brothers or playmates. You can not understand what makes them be so, can you? You, in your loving little hearts, feel sad that they are cruel. You cry and beg, but the cruel boy or girl, to tease you, becomes even more cruel.

Now, there are many grown up people who feel just like you, and they think some very hard things about these cruel children. But loving hearts have sought to find the reason for this cruelty, for it is NOT natural for a human being to be cruel. And they have found that this is a dreadful disease of the mind, and that by proper food, air and clothing and thinking the mind may be brought back to its right condition.

Now, you, no doubt, have read in the papers or heard your people talk of the dreadful things done to the Jews in Russia. They are shocking. You wonder whether the people who commit these outrages are human being or beasts.

Here, too, we learn that these poor ignorant creatures are mentally diseased. For want of proper living and education they have been led to think that all their suffering comes from the Jews' living there, and that by killing and torturing them they will make things better for themselves. The government officials do not try to stop it, for it keeps these human beasts from finding out the real cause of their suffering. They are so busy torturing their fellow beings that they have no time to find out that it is the capitalist system of society is to blame for their want of food. Now, when the Socialists get them to see that all human creatures are brothers and sisters, and what harms one harms all, whether Jew or Gentile, white, black or brown skinned; then these will find out a remedy for their trials other than butchering eachother.

So, little friends, train your hearts and heads to love all human beings, and your hands, too, to work in unison to build up a Government which will give everybody an opportunity to develop into a fine, healthy, and loving being.

You remember the poem,

"He prayeth well who loveth well,
Both man and bird and beast,
He prayeth best who loveth best,
All creatures, great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

Lovingly,

AUNT ANNETTA.

THE INDIAN'S WAR SONG.

(Written after reading Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans")

I saw a stain on last year's snow,
Brothers! a stain of blood!
But the cold hath pass'd, and the warm winds blow,
And the trees are in the bud.
The snow had melted from dale and hill—
But the blood!—the blood remaineth still.

II.

I heard a voice on the winter blast,
Brothers! a voice of woe!
And it cried for vengeance as it past
O'er the cold-crimson snow.
That wind hath sunk over wood and hill,
But the voice!—the voice—I hear it still!

III.

I saw a spirit in my sleep;
Brothers! its hands were red!
Its eye was fierce and its scowl was deep,
And it cried, 'Revenge the dead!'
Shall we not hear what the spirit saith?
Onwards my brothers! Revenge or Death.

—Charles Mackay.

ON CONFISCATION.

Cincinnati, August 20, 1907.

Dear Aunt Annetta:—I saw in the "Children's Hour" that you call for the definition of confiscation. I went to the library and looked up the word in several dictionairies. The best definition given under the verb "to confiscate" (of which confiscation is a derivative) I think is in the Standard Dictionary:

"To appropriate (private property) as forfeited to the public use or treasury, especially because of the wrong-doing of the owner."

To this definition I would add that the owner often has no right to the property that he says he owns.

My definition for confiscation is, The taking away of private property for the use of the public, from those who have no right to own it.

The first great confiscation in American history was the taking of the American colonies from the English rule.

The second great confiscation was the emancipation of the chattel slaves from their masters in the South. These belonged to the southerners just the same as did the mules and plows, mines or forests and lands. The United States Government declared the Negroes free from their masters.

Both confiscations benefited the public. By the first confiscation a Republic was begun, which was better than being a colony under a monarchy. The second gave the Negro freedom and the same rights as the white man.

Louis Astrow.

[And the third and greatest confiscation will be when the workingclass get back the mines, and mills, and farms, and forests and factories with all the machinery, railroads and ships, which they have produced and use today in producing the things man must have for life and comfort, and which are now held by the few who claim the whole belongs to them. The third confiscation will be made by the Socialists when they re-appropriate all this, to be used by and for the whole public. So, you see, dear children, here is a valuable lesson to you on how the Socialists can without bloodshed bring Right and Justice into the world. When the working-class, which is more than three-fourths of all the whole human race, decide they will have back that which belongs to them, the few capitalists may think twice before they will try to prevent us from getting ours back. If they are foolish enough to try fight, will we not be as much right in fighting for that which belongs to us as were the Revolutionary Fathers or the heroes of the Civil War?]

THE LACK OF SUNSHINE.

By Uncle David.

A little girl down on the lower east side had planted a few seeds in a box of sand, which she had obtained from a heap near a new building.

She placed the box on the fire escape of their little tenement dwelling, and she had hoped to see the beautiful green plants sprouting forth. But days passed, and weeks went by, and still the box of sand remained as it was at first.

Finally, when she had grown weary of hoping and waiting she went to a neighbor, who was a poor young man with an ardent love for little children, and she said, "Mister D.—, tell me please, why don't my plants come up in the sand as those in the park do?"

He looked into the beautiful blue eyes of the child, and petting her little head, he sighed and said:

"Dear little girl, the reason why your seeds would not grow, is because the sand is such as only the builders of ugly houses use, and secondly, because they do not get enough of sunshine to warm them into plants.—Yes dear, that's it; there is not enough sunshine reaching them, and so they can not grow."

The little one left, and the young man, for a time afterwards, thought about the need of sunshine, and he wished that a day might come, when the sunlight will not be kept out. Then the plants and the children, too, will grow better.

[Let's hear the "good word" oftener from you "Uncle David." Little children, like plants, must have sunshine, but the little human plants need in addition to everyday sunshine from the skies, the Sunshine of Love. And you with your "ardent love" for these little ones may fill the need somewhat.]

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may from a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platfrom and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trades or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned. Frank Bohn, National Secretary—28 City Hall Place, New York City.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

GOLDFIELD TELEGRAPHERS.

Recognize Necessity of Industrialism and Join W. F. M.

Goldfield, Nevada, September 14.—The Goldfield members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union have joined Goldfield Miners' Union.

These telegraphers for several weeks have been out on strike against the harsh conditions imposed on them by the great telegraph companies. Their experience during the time has convinced them that the industrial form of labor organization is correct; and they have given evidence of their new faith by joining the only industrial union within their reach. In doing this they have not sacrificed their membership in their craft union; but by their action they have strengthened the membership of one of the very few labor unions in the country which attempts to realize in practice the new-born ideas of working class solidarity.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1907.

To all Socialist Labor Party members, sympathizers and friends in New York County.

Fellow Workingmen:

Anothr campaign is on. Again in the city of New York we will be asked by capitalist politicians and spell binders to cast our ballot for one or another of the capitalist parties or "reformers."

Utterly opposed to the capitalist system of exploitation, and also utterly opposed to any "reform" tinkering which will enable that system to drag out a few more years of parasitic existence, the Socialist Labor Party again enters the political arena with its unalterable demand for the total overthrow thereof. Already, while the direct and indirect supporters of capitalism are heavily slumbering in their inter-campaign lethargy, the forces of the Socialist Labor Party are at work, agitating, educating, organizing, preparing the workers for their final freedom.

Open air meetings are held every evening in many parts of the city. Our speakers carry home to the workers the message of Socialism. Our literary agents reach the workers in their solid, substantial way, by spreading the S. L. P.'s splendid pamhplets and organs. Everything is bustle and activity for the great cause.

But we, friends, members, and sympathizers, must not sit idly by while others do the work. We must all jump in and do our share. We must help our district organizations arrange and carry on their meetings. Many of us can act as speakers. All of us can carry speakers' platforms and sell or distribute literature. All of us can find some little work to do which will advance the day of Labor's emancipation.

But, we may think, funds are necessary for the continuance of this great activity. Correct! Funds are needed; and it is for us to help raise them.

For this there are many methods. Some of us have pledged ourselves for regular contributions, weekly or monthly, as large as we can spare from our starvation wages. That plan is good, and as many of us as can should follow it. But there is another way, and that needs fuller explanation.

Have you never noticed the great and growing change in the workers' minds towards Socialism? Are you aware that each year's street meetings are the largest, the most attentive, the most enhusiastic ever held? Do you know that the worker, when approached by the Socialist, now no longer turns a deaf ear, but listens with eagerness and respect? Do you realize all this? It is so.

And right here lies the point: Too long have the active workers for the Party borne the great share of the expense of the movement. Now is the time to call upon the working class at large to finance the campaigns of their representative party. Get subscription lists, show them to your fellow workers in shop, mill and factory. Urge them to come to the support of the S. L. P., the only true working class political party. You will be surprised by the ready response you will meet.

Now, all ye members, buckle down to work. The campaign is on and must not be neglected. Ye who are not yet members, join our ranks, enroll in your respective district organizations, and help along the party of your choice. Onward, and yet onward, is the cry.

Yours for a rousing and successful campaign,

L. Abelson, Organizer.

For the County Executive Committee, Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

The sale of the royal copper, silver, and Tiffany glass ink well, the gift of James T. Hunter to the National Agitation Fund, is now about to be conducted. All returns should be made to the office of the National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.

Frank Bohn.

A WORD TO THE WISE

WHICH SHOULD BE PAID HEED TO BY EVERY S. L. P. MAN.

For the week ending Friday, September 20th, we received 151 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 40 mail subscriptions to the Daily People—a total of 191. While this is considerably better than for the previous week it is not really a gain, for the reason that 214 subs expired on the Weekly People.

Those sending five or more were W. W. Evans, Salt Lake, Utah, 8; F. Lichtenberg, Yonkers, N. Y., 7; and six subs each from Press Committee, Boston; H. Sprague, Phoenix, B. C.; and W. O'Brien, Dublin.

The sale of prepaid cards was better than for some time: Chicago, $15, San Francisco, $10, Boston, $5, and Pittsburg, $5.

While this report shows there is greater activity, it is absolutely necessary that it be multiplied several fold. The situation confronting the Party Press is a most grave one and to meet it requires the undivided and energetic support of every S. L. P. man. If you cannot make good in subscriptions send on a contribution to the sustaining fund. Either of these you must do.

Outstanding bills, due by Party organizations and individuals would, if paid at once, go a long way toward helping out here. Upon the officers of organizations, and upon each individual member also, we urge that they take up this matter of obligations and send on account as substantial payments as possible.

It is said that "a word to the wise is sufficient"—the word is given here. Pay heed to it while there is yet time.

THERE'S NEED FOR IT YET

Comrade Says "Keep the Long Tom in Good Condition."

Comrade Meighan shows a proper appreciation of the situation which forced upon us the necessity of calling for funds when he says:

"Please find enclosed one dollar for Press Operating Fund. We must of necessity sustain that arm of the revolutionary movement that keeps brushing away the cobwebs that the self-interested would weave around the unconscious proletariat. The master class will remember The People, for sometime to come, for the good work done by it prior to and during trial of Wm. D. Haywood. It still remains for us to keep the Long Tom in good condition, and always on the firing line."

Last week's receipts to the fund were:

J. Carey, Montreal, Can.	1.00
D. Wilson, "	.50
R. Kerrigan "	.50
M. Rafferty, "	.50
A. Weinstock, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
G. Hassler, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Branch 1, Brooklyn	2.00
L. Miller, "	.50
H. Southoff, "	.50
M. Neuhaus "	.50
Martin Ard "	.50
L. H. Zimmer, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
B. Jensen, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
M. Hansen, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
R. Strawbinger, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
E. Roetzky, New York	1.00
E. Shelin, New York	1.00
Hungarian Branch	10.00
John Vierthaler	5.00
John Maglish	5.00
Frank R. Wilke	5.00
Albert Schnable	5.00
Aug. Schnable, Sr.	3.00
F. G. Kraemer	2.10
H. Dunkel	2.00
N. Koolchinsky	1.50
Gust. Driebel	1.25
Carl Doescher	1.00
Rud Klen	1.00
Ruchus Babnick	1.00
John Herold	1.00
Wm. Beyer	1.00
Rud Wilke, Sr.	1.00
Carl Horn	.75
Henry Schild	.50
Herman Meister	.50
Wm. Keoth	.50
Gust Doescher	.50
Aymin Loewy	.55
From Section Boston, Mass., $5 contributed by:	
Geo Nelson	1.00
F. K. Furlong	1.00
G. H. Wuth	1.00
F. Bohmbach	1.00
John Sweeney	.50
Hartoig Karlsen	.25
Ole Karlsen	.25
Branch Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
Jos Kalasch, San Francisco Cal.	2.00
Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill.	.60
W. Brenninger, Linfield, Pa.	1.00
A. Finnegan, Homestead, Pa.	1.00
E. Moonelis, New York	.50
S. Thompson, New York	1.00
Branch No. 3 Essex Co. N. J.	2.25
J. J. Maighan, Coytesville, N. J.	1.00
J. Reible, Birmingham, Ala.	.50
H. R. Engle, Do.	.50
A. L., New York	.30
Nicol Gerold	5.00
Julius Eck	2.00
Fred Gerold	1.00
Charles Gerold	1.00
Jacob Schwenck	1.00
D. Schonleber	1.00
J. Freitag	1.00
J. H.	1.00
G. P. Herrschaft	.25
Chas. Schrafft	.25
H. Duhnkrack	.25
C. Zimmermann	.25
J. C. Anderson, Aberdeen, Wash.	5.00
C. L. Halfman, Flushing, L. I.	1.00
E. S. Newport News, Va.	2.00
T. McDermott, San Francisco	1.00
Wm. Weiss, San Francisco	1.00
"Anybody", New York	.25
"Twobeers," " "	.10
Previously Acknowledged	329.50
Grand Total	$442.15

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Received up to Saturday, September 14, the following items:

A. Good, Brooklyn	.25
Branch Yonkers	3.20
John Howard, Brooklyn	1.00
Section New York Co., proceeds of Labor Day outing	51.83
Total	56.28
Previously acknowledged	76.69
Grand total	$132.97

Send all contributions to this fund to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn,
28 City Hall Place, New York,
Fin. Sec'y New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P.

While the Canadian Trades and Labor Council may want "purely Canadian unions," is does not object to American A. F. of L. or Volkszeitung Socialist ideas. The way it is butting into international complications by demanding the abrogation of the treaty with Japan which admits free immigration, would do credit to a Gompers—or a Hilquit.

The phenomenally light vote at Chicago's charter election is due, the reports say, to the fact that being a special election, employers were not compelled to give their workmen time off to vote. So beautiful an argument for the preeminent virtue of the unaided ballot should be hailed with joy by the pure and simple political Socialists.

$10.00 BOOK for $1.00.

E. HAECKEL'S
EVOLUTION OF MAN
1.00 NET POSTAGE 20
408 Illustrations.
51,000 Sold.

Will mail on receipt of $1.20.

28 City Hall Place, New York.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

Official Sicilian cable dispatches state that, due to the large emigration, wages there have risen from 30 cents per day to 75. The howl of anger of the Sicilian employing class, hurling anathemas at this ill trick of the Goddess Supply and Demand, will follow by wireless.